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Between the outbreak of the Second World War and the American president's death five years later, nearly 2,000 messages went back and forth between Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, representing a prime source for the historian. John Gooch reviews a new edition of the CHURCHILL/ROOSEVELT CORRESPONDENCE (page 16)

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Life after tenure

The hobbling of tenure is certain to be a bitterly contested issue in the coming year. At one level of course it remains an issue of supreme irrelevance; no one actually involved in the management of universities believes for a moment that the weakening of tenure has any contribution to make under present circumstances to their more efficient operation, and several believe that it will have a negative effect. But on another level it has been made into an issue of great importance; for many in universities the Government's plan to limit tenure has become a menacing symbol of its determination to break down their collegial spirit and substitute a semi-industrial regime, and to open the door to a substantial invasion of academic freedom.

This oscillation of view, between the hope that the qualification of tenure will not make much difference and the fear that it will mark a decisive erosion of the freedom of the universities, is likely to be a prominent feature of the forthcoming debate - and it will infect the Government as much as the defenders of tenure. For at times the Government will be tempted to argue that its intentions are strictly limited, to allow for considerations of redundancy and (genuine) exigency only to override tenure. At other times, when confronted by the simple question why all the paraphernalia of extraordinary commissions are required to effect such a limited managerial reform, ministers will be obliged to argue the opposite, that the reform of tenure is an essential ingredient in the modernization of the universities.

The same ambivalence will be shown by the defenders of tenure. Some in the universities, and maybe especially in the University Grants Committee, will argue that in its present person's freedom form tenure is dangerously indefensible. They will point out that a growing number of those in academic posts, especially in research, do not enjoy the protection of tenure; that for all the claims made on its behalf tenure is not a proper defence of academic freedom, because it can do nothing to help those who are discriminated against in terms of promotion and other forms of advancement and because in the case of someone with truly abhorrent views its formal protection would count for little; and that despite tenure thousands of university teachers have been excluded from giving up their jobs on terms that are not especially generous by present-day commercial standards.

Their conclusion will be that universities would be sensible to allow the Government to have its way on tenure. If Sir Keith Joseph believes that this is an issue of supreme importance (or rather if Mrs Thatcher bangs the table every few months and asks him why he has not abolished tenure yet), why should the universities disillusion him by telling him that the world will be very much the same after tenure as it was before, especially when he has the power to insist? Maybe if the universities kick up only the minimum fuss, Sir Keith will look kindly on them. Any addition to the ministerial goodwill can then with luck and skill be translated

into tangible benefits (like genuine level funding?)

This line of argument deserves to be treated with respect, not least because its analysis of the actual impact of the limitation of tenure is certainly correct. But it faces two difficulties. First, it is likely to be misunderstood as the universities' and stigmatized as appeasement. Among ordinary lecturers and professors tenure is a black-and-white issue, a non-negotiable principle. They are unlikely to be sympathetic to the tactical nuances that occur to vice chancellors and members of the UGC. The attack on tenure is an attack on their professional status - it is as simple and stark as that.

The second difficulty is that too ready an acquiescence in the hobbling of tenure may lead to overexpectations in the Department of Education and Science. The additional managerial flexibility that universities will gain. To some people in the DES, civil servants perhaps more than ministers, the reform of tenure is part of a portfolio of initiatives that has on its title page "cost effectiveness". Such people probably have as little sympathy for the ideology of the Joseph-Thatcher attack on tenure as many in universities - except in the severely practical sense that these are orders which must be obeyed. But they do see the abolition of tenure in its present form as a precondition of the managerial modernization of the universities. So once tenure has gone they may expect some action and they may grow impatient if the universities then offer up what looks like more evasive excuses.

So the battle over tenure probably has to be fought - and in glorious technicolor so that no one misses it. The rank and file in the universities will insist that their leaders fight until, and probably beyond, all hope of victory has disappeared. They will value their friends and judge their enemies in terms of the stand they take on tenure. The battle also has to be fought to educate the DES, to convince ministers and civil servants alike that universities will not be able to behave in a brand-new get-tough way the day after their statutes are forcibly changed. Indeed the DES probably needs to be convinced that in the short run the abolition of tenure may be counter-productive even in simple managerial terms. After all, a two-class academic profession, one of aging lecturers appointed in the 1960s enjoying the full protection of tenure and another of young thrusts (in IT maybe?) menaced by redundancy and exigency, is not a recipe for great flexibility.

But it is a battle that almost certainly will be lost. Sir Keith may now have to cope with some jittery and/or disenchanted backbenchers - but tenure is not student grants. The hobbling of tenure will be a complex and messy business - but the form of the legislation to establish commissioners will be straightforward. So there are no serious obstacles to the Government's plan. The universities' only realistic literature, is a simple one - it is their life after tenure?

When he spoke to the winter council of the Association of University Teachers in York just before Christmas, Mr Giles Radice, Labour's spokesman on education, was asked about the attitude of a future Labour Government to tenure. He replied that Labour would certainly oppose Sir Keith's present plan; but, as for the future, all he could say was that a Labour Government would ensure that university teachers were given conditions of employment that adequately protected their individual rights and academic freedom. In the corridors afterwards there was a lot of grumbling. Mr Radice was criticized for failing to give a copper-bottomed assurance that tenure would be restored.

But Mr Radice was simply being both honest - why should a Labour Government give priority to reestablishing the privileges, however well justified, of the privileged? - and realistic - once tenure has been abolished, it cannot be revived in its present form. How could even a benign Government decide which university teachers should be given unconditional tenure again, and which should not; or that some (but not all) university teachers should have the privilege of tenure while no polytechnic or college teachers should receive the same privilege? Just to ask these questions exposes the naivety of those who imagine that the next anti-Tory Government will pass a quickie Act to send new sets of commissioners scurrying round the universities. It is never going to happen.

So what strategy should the universities as employers and university teachers as employees adopt to this new experience of life after tenure? Perhaps the most important thing is to separate conditions of employment from the protection of academic freedom. On the first, university teachers should work to improve their pay and conditions, including security of employment, by traditional collective bargaining means. As the committee A/B machinery is likely to have rather little work to do on pay bargaining under the present regime of cash limits, perhaps it could be used to make progress towards nationally determined conditions of employment. This might help to fill part of the vacuum created by the limitation of tenure.

On the second, there is now an urgent need to draw up a proper code on academic freedom. Potentially such a code should be legally enforceable and incorporated in the individual contracts of employment of university teachers (and why not of other teachers in higher education as well?). It should cover not only the simple in-out issue of dismissal but also appointments, promotions, apprenticeship, and other sensitive areas where academic freedom is often most vulnerable. Maybe the UGC and the vice chancellors, the latter forgetting the potential amnesia that such a code might cause them as employers, should have a go at drafting such a code. Maybe Sir Keith should find room for it in his forthcoming Bill. After all it will be a very little Bill.



Fifth Column

My spectacles are slightly fogged as I breathe a sigh of relief at the start of a New Year, or (more precisely) at the demise of the old one. 1984 was expected to be an Orwellian disaster and it wasn't. But it was a disaster in ways that he would not have expected. For me in Leeds Polytechnic its last few months were, like life, just one damned thing after another.

But for everyone in the country - and inescapably for anyone within reach of a mining community - the year has been that of the miners' strike. At the start of it I devoted one of these columns to Arthur Scargill. It was misunderstood by some readers. I was not only pointing out what an able fellow he is; I was also making the point that he is much concerned with himself.

The strike has not made me change my mind about either of those opinions. He is indeed an immensely able man. But the events of the year - notably his failure to hold a national ballot and to condemn violence on the picket lines - have meant that I was writing that column now. I would not have quite the same emphasis.

Scargill is a brilliant organizer. When the NUM moved its headquarters from London to Sheffield all but two of the staff (he said) decided to stay in London. The whole staff in that office building in Sheffield have in effect been appointed by Scargill. They are intensely loyal to him.

The problem for most of us - a problem even greater if you live within reach of all the rumours - is to judge what is the truth in what has become an increasingly contradictory situation. Is there, as my neighbours here and in the remotest Dales assure me, plenty of coal, which you buy from travelling firms of miners who have loads of it available?

What is clear - and I believe tragic - is that the community of miners has been cut in two and will never be the same again. That is a legacy for which Scargill is responsible. When he eventually enters Parliament (voted overwhelmingly by the people) Scargill, formerly known as Barnsley, he will have to live down the legacy of hatred and the legacy of fear. Are the miners as timorous and terrified as locals assure me? What has become of their famous solidarity?

That solidarity has been broken down nationally if not locally. I was discussing this a few days ago with a bishop - another bishop, not the one in Durham - and he spoke feelingly about the collapse of a community if a mine closed down. And yet it is one of the most basic themes of history, that people go where the jobs are. They always have. Perhaps no longer, even though we are all more mobile than ever before. In any event it is tragic. The miners cannot win. Neither can anyone else. We have all lost something in 1984.

Patrick Nutgens

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Unesco: case for the defence, 10

US research funds loaded on to defence

from William Norris

WASHINGTON

The United States government will spend \$52.7 billion on research and development during 1985 - an increase of 19 per cent on last year. And by far the big prize is the sum devoted to defence, which will be 26 per cent higher at \$36,975m.

Figures prepared by the National Science Foundation in Washington show that defence research spending has almost quadrupled since 1975, when less than \$10 billion was allocated.

In addition to continued development of the Peacekeeper and Trident II missile systems and the B1 bomber, there is heavy emphasis on more advanced technology programmes which will cost two and a half times more than in 1984. These will presumably include the controversial "Star Wars" project.

The other big winner this year is space research and technology - at least, in percentage terms. Its spending has been raised by almost 20 per cent, but by comparison with defence the funds are insignificant.

Scientists devoted to the peaceful exploration of space will continue to look enviously at their military counterparts.

Funding for Spacelab, upper stage research and development programmes, and work on tethered satellites, is actually being cut by 17 per cent.

Research and development in the fields of education, training, employment and social services has fared badly this year. The total sum allocated is \$190m - around 7 per cent down on 1984.

General science has done a little better, getting a 13 per cent increase to \$1.9 billion. Its share within the overall budget, however, remains at the same 4 per cent level as in 1975. Much of the extra money this year will go to fund National Science Foundation projects in engineering research, mathematics and the physical sciences.

Astronomy, behavioural, and social sciences will get a 12 per cent boost, and the US Antarctic programme will spend 14 per cent more. Funds for high energy physics and nuclear physics will be increased by 11 and 8 per cent respectively.

Nuclear chief quits in cash protest

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

Professor Derek Colley, chairman of the beleaguered nuclear physics board of the Science and Engineering Research Council, has resigned from the council in protest at treatment of nuclear physics in the coming year's science budget.

Professor Colley, head of Birmingham University's physics department, says the Advisory Board for the Research Council's allocation of the extra money found for the science budget in 1985/86 seems calculated to do as much damage as possible to nuclear physics.

His resignation after 15 months on the SERC, comes in the same week as Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, accepted the ABRC's recommendation for division of the cash between the five research councils.

The resignation is an indication of the pressure nuclear physicists feel, both from the joint ABRC/SERC committee under Sir John Kendrew inquiring into future British contributions to the European Centre for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Geneva, and from a new strategy review within the SERC which will examine potential savings from dropping specific areas of research.

Professor Colley's letter of resignation to Sir Keith says the main problem, is still payment of international subscriptions as the pound declines against other currencies. He believed the Treasury had accepted the principle of compensation for shortfalls here after a special inquiry last year, and accuses the ABRC of abandoning this principle.

He also says the board's instruction that none of the new money in the science budget should go to nuclear physics is an attempt to preempt the Kendrew committee's findings. Professor Colley said this week the nuclear physics board was being victimized and he felt he had to take a public stand before things got worse.

However, ABRC sources say last year's cash for international payments was a one-off, and implied no agreement for future years. And they deny any instruction to the SERC on use of new money, pointing out that the published ABRC advice only offers examples of fruitful uses of money or capital expenditure. The board had little room for manoeuvre as Sir Keith asked for the bulk of the extra money - £14m subsequently reduced to £11m - to go on restructuring of institutes and university research grants.

The ABRC's final advice, after the last-minute trimming of the overall budget before Christmas, was due to be announced in the House of Commons yesterday. The £5m saving will

be found by small cuts across the board, in three categories of restructuring, university grants and capital spending.

The Agricultural and Food and Natural Environment Research councils will still get almost all the money originally allocated to pay for redundancies, retirements and institute closures.

On capital spending, the NERC is the main sufferer, with the £800,000 originally intended to pay for a new ion microprobe for geologists at Edinburgh University reduced by two-thirds.

The Kendrew group is likely to try to find ways curbing our spending on CERN short of complete withdrawal. As any change in the terms of British membership requires a full year's notice, it is unlikely to go through before 1987 at the earliest.



Professor Colley: public stand

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Cash shortfall puts Open Tech project in danger

by Patricia Santinelli

Southtek, one of the most prestigious projects set up by the Manpower Services Commission's Open Tech Unit is facing a cash shortfall which has put its future in the balance.

The project, based at Brighton Polytechnic, started officially last September but was funded with a grant of £1.76m from January 1983 to December 1985 to produce and market distance learning packages for technicians and supervisors.

But it has spent between £100,000 and £25,000 more than the grant due to a failure in producing the targeted number of packages for sale. Southtek's future was to be decided by a special group of East Sussex county councillors expected to meet yesterday.

The county council is officially in charge of the project because to obtain the funding it signed a contract with the MSC which made it responsible, through Brighton Polytechnic, for developing the project in East Sussex and Kent.

According to a report which went to the council's education committee three alternatives have been put forward, all of which would require short-term commercial funding, and would

have to be approved by the MSC which has been involved in discussions. One option is to continue the association of the three county councils but to give this association a separate legal identity, the second is to establish Southtek as an independent commercial company, the third to allow a takeover.

Councillor David Bellotti, a member of the special group, said the alternatives ranged from putting a great deal more investment into the project to winding it up.

Southtek, however, denies that there is any question of it being wound up. Its management committee was meeting this week to decide on future alternatives and it was expected to agree that Southtek should become a private company financed by a bank loan or another company. It claimed that agreement by the county council was a mere formality.

Mr Jack Cairns, Southtek's marketing manager said: "We knew at the beginning when we were given the £1.76m grant that this would not be sufficient to produce all the 60 titles proposed. The idea was then that the sales of the early titles would fund the production of the later ones. Unfortunately our launch was delayed until September and we lost opportunities."

Harrington meeting move

by Karen Gold

Further confrontation at the Polytechnic of North London seemed inevitable this week as Mr Patrick Harrington made known his intention to attend a student's union extraordinary meeting called to decide whether to end picketing him.

Mr Harrington, National Front organiser and third-year philosophy student was planning to

Letters to the editor

Spirit of Scotland's art institutions

Sir, - I read with interest the article titled "Scotland's Great Debate" (THESE, December 14). Your correspondent's admirable attempt to set the scene for the debate is noteworthy. The Scottish Tertiary Education Advisory Committee's remit is certainly ambitious and I would not wish to comment further at this stage.

In the discussion of the various institutions involved in higher education in Scotland, however, there does appear to be a complete lack of understanding as to the true nature and spirit of the Scottish Central Art Institutions.

I believe it to be of the utmost importance that the role of these colleges be clearly understood, particularly at a time when the fine and applied arts are subject to continuing cuts in the allocation of resources.

Unlike other art colleges in the United Kingdom, the Scottish Central Art Institutions are quite unique in their structure and funding. These are the only centres in Britain encompassing schools of architecture, town and regional planning, the fine arts, and a wide range of industrial design and craft subjects (and, in one case, home economics, catering and hotel management). So often politicians and, sad to say, senior civil servants in the Scottish Office, are quite unaware of the wide range of courses taught in central art institutions; the prevailing image of art colleges being places

where students paint pictures.

Fortunately, in recent years, a number of Cabinet ministers and, indeed, the prime minister himself, have shown in their public statements an increased knowledge and understanding of the work being done in art colleges and its relevance to economic and social needs. They do not, however, always support this understanding when it comes to the allocation of resources. Britain's inability to compete successfully with the goods and services of other nations is often due to the inferior design of many of our products and inadequate marketing skills. This is equally true in the more ephemeral fields of fashion and style.

The courses in the Scottish art colleges can and do provide the expertise and talent that could remedy many of these weaknesses; if British industry woke up to the fact. Unfortunately, the resources that should have been provided to expand these subject areas in the art colleges have been continually contracting, the assumption apparently being made that the applications of modern technology are only studied in colleges of technology and technical departments in the universities.

This approach suggests that the importance of technology is seen primarily in terms of the nature and manufacture of products. It ignores the importance not only of the service sector as a whole, but of good design,

good management, good packaging, good publicity and promotion, efficient distribution and good after sales service. The significance of such issues is in fact recognized by the prime minister in her foreword to the recent Council for National Academic Awards publication entitled *Managing Design* where she says: "Our technological advances could have been exploited commercially much more effectively if senior industrial management had paid similar attention to design".

The Scottish Education Department has time and again been reminded of this demoralizing state of affairs. Deciding to allocate an additional £14m for expansion in the field of information technology without recognizing the need for a corresponding development in the courses concerned with the creative application of information technology and expansion in design education is neither in the best interests of higher education nor the present and future needs of this country.

We believe that neither the SED nor the STEAC are aware of the enormous, wide-ranging potential within the Scottish art colleges. The remit of art colleges in Scotland is primarily to train and educate professional practitioners, not teachers. Unlike the universities, the art colleges have a clear vocational role in educating the future painters, sculptors, industrial product

designers, fashion designers, illustrators, jewellers, silversmiths, textile designers, fashion designers, architects, planners, ceramicists, caterers etc. In total these professionals are concerned with each and every aspect of the built environment as we know it today. The planning of town and countryside, the design of buildings, the design of domestic and capital goods, whether for the home, for the work place or for centres of recreation and leisure, should bear the imprint of a creative mind.

In recent years there has been phenomenal growth in the number of bureaucratic educational advisory committees at local level, at regional level and at national level. No sooner is the report of one committee finalized than a new committee is created to reconsider fresh evidence and prepare further reports. Let us hope that the STEAC recognizes the country's short term and long term social, economic and cultural requirements and does not simply try to satisfy either current fashionable political views or industry's "flavour of the month".

Yours sincerely,
MYER LACOME,
Principal,
CHRISTOPHER CARTER,
Vice Principal,
Duncan of Jordanstone
College of Art,
Dundee.

Harrington discipline

Sir, - I was surprised to read in *THESE* (December 28) that I am "likely to face a second round of disciplinary proceedings next term" when I return to my studies at the Polytechnic of North London. I would have thought proper to inform me of this fact other than through the columns of *THESE*, but leaving that aside is anything of the sort "likely"?

People tell me that I am living under a democratic system. Apparently it gives me the right to hold and express opinions not contrary to law (so much better than the USSR). It does not seem likely to me, therefore, that I will again face disciplinary charges simply on account of my expressing my opinions in my own time and outside of the polytechnic. Even if such learned opinions find my views "as unpleasant as they come".

I could be wrong, however, for I did not expect to be reprimanded by Dr David MacDowall under the disciplinary code of the polytechnic for statements I made which were later broadcast in an edited form on Thames television. Perhaps I will again be provoked when I am charged on the basis of the broadcast of the full interview - an interview which I asked to be broadcast to enable Dr MacDowall to take into account the content of the statements that I had made.

It seems to me that "racism" is something which not only members of the National Front might be guilty of. *THESE* leader-writers should apply the honesty of National Front members and use arguments against what they say quite openly to change the views of those (perhaps even middle-class people) who think these things privately. It is my view, however unpleasant though it might be, that society will find it easier to criminalise racism and racialists than to sue against them.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK HARRINGTON,
47d Roland Gardens,
London, SW7.

Drug problems

Sir, - Drug problems are now being said to be widespread throughout Britain and the recent flurry of letters in response indicates the existence of a number of local and regional drug research projects. Typically, researchers may look at the pattern of local problems, at responses, and at the possibilities for improvement in preventive or other services. A wide number of agencies are now involved in such research, ranging from community groups, through local councils, health authorities and statutory social welfare agencies, to academic groups.

Yet liaison between researchers in the field is currently not well developed. Not only are projects geographically dispersed, but backgrounds of researchers vary widely (psychologists and medicals, staff or specialist drug agencies, police and probation services, sociologists and economists, local government workers and grassroots workers, etc.). It is in order to facilitate contacts and cross-fertilisation between these research groups that we are setting up an Active Clearinghouse for Liaison between Regional and Local Drug Research projects, which will consist of a newsletter, meetings and other activities.

I would be most grateful if any of your readers who are involved in or planning local drug research projects would contact me, whereupon I shall place a description of their projects in an early issue of the newsletter and send them a copy.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS DORN,
Institute for Study of Drug Dependence,
1-4 Hatton Place,
Hendon, London, EC1N 8ND

Butler service

Sir, - May I write, as convener of the recent Royal Festival Hall conference, to defend my choice of speakers in response to your correspondent Geoffrey Butler (*THESE*, December 28). He seems worried about Roy Butler's possible lack of credentials. Roy, as you will know, is a former chairman of the Conference of University Administrators. He has worked in five universities and has held the posts of academic secretary at the University of Liverpool, registrar of the University of Newcastle, and secretary of the faculties of the University of Oxford. He has, therefore, been in several key positions in institutions of higher education and well-placed to observe and to comment upon the performance of high ranking administrative and academic colleagues.

By the way, who is Geoffrey Butler?

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN WESTACOTT,
North-East London Polytechnic.

Key figure sought for art institute

by Karen Gold

A national figure in the art and design world is to be sought to lead the new London collegiate institute which will bring together four of the capital's art colleges and two to four craft colleges.

The plans for the collegiate institute, which were reported in *THESE* last summer, will go before the Inner London Education Authority's further and higher education subcommittee next month. If approved, the director's post will be advertised immediately, to be taken up in September before the institute is established in January 1986.

The plans bring Camberwell, Chelsea, Central and St Martin's schools of art under an umbrella organization and governing body with considerable powers: there will be a block grant to be divided between the colleges, a central academic board and central dealings with outside bodies such as the National Advisory Body and the Council for National Academic Awards.

In addition, the London Colleges of Fashion and Printing are definitely to be included, the London College of Furniture and College for the Distributive Trades, who have expressed opposition to the idea, are being consulted on their inclusion before the

decision next month.

Members of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education at the colleges involved this week protested at "the indecent haste and lack of consultation" involved in the ILEA plans.

A Natfhe spokesman said that at least three more months were needed for the students and staff to consider the implications of creating an organization with more than 10,000 students and more than 1,000 teachers.

The plans for the institute have been drawn up by a steering group with members from all eight colleges. It is part of the overall review of further and higher education in Inner London which took place last year.

The intention behind stronger links between the colleges - the alternative proposal rejected by the ILEA was to include them in the five ILEA polytechnics - is to strengthen multidisciplinary work and particularly the links between art and design and to keep up with new technology such as computer-aided design.

ILEA members are also known to want to increase pressure on the more traditional art colleges to take students from less traditional backgrounds and to run part-time and diploma courses.



Students at Chelsea College of Art

Harrington in meeting move

continued from front page

"My client would like to advise the union meeting to that effect, so that they don't vote on a motion that has not been correctly put", she said. He would like other students, the majority of whom haven't picketed, to see him for themselves and to realize... that he's just like the rest of them, nor has he cloven hooves or horns."

Members of the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics were due to discuss the Polytechnic of North London with the under-secretary of state for higher education Mr Peter Brooke when they met him this week.

The CDP has expressed its concern at the events leading to the early retirement of the former PNL director, Dr David MacDowall at the end of

last term, and their opinion that the Inner London Education Authority was wrong to that effect, so that they don't vote on a motion that has not been correctly put."

Mr Harrington visited the polytechnic library this week escorted by Dr Beishon, and has made known his intention to use polytechnic facilities other than where he is to be taught. He was barred back not hindered.

But he is likely to face far greater numbers of protesters on Friday January 25, when the National Union of Students has called for a silent mass protest against racism and fascism at the polytechnic's central site.

Sixteen students are due to appear at the High Court on Monday, where Mr Harrington will ask that they be committed for contempt.

Rates clash comes closer

The Inner London Education Authority has taken another step on its road to confrontation with the Government after its finance subcommittee rejected the rate-raising target set by Sir Keith Joseph Secretary of State for Education and Science.

The full authority is expected to ratify the subcommittee decision in an emergency meeting next Tuesday, the deadline for authorities to ask the Government for alternative rate limit proposals.

At that stage Sir Keith has to go to Parliament to set the spending and rate levels he has decided for the ILEA. The £975m budget planned by the authority would then become illegal. Authority members were angry that the level of rates the Government would allow them to raise would force ILEA to spend less than the figure laid down by central government as educationally necessary spending.

The authority is to appeal to the Audit Commission and local authority associations to stress this to the Government. The subcommittee's resolution argued that the Government's precept took no account of the effect of spending cuts in inner London.

Rivals in row over pay talks

by David Jobbins

A non-TUC lecturers' union will take legal action if it is excluded from the impending talks with the local authority employers on pay structure in the public sector.

The study, originally proposed by the leader of the employers' side, Mr John Pearman, is to be undertaken by the Burnham further education joint working party, a shrimmed-down subcommittee of the main Burnham further education committee.

But senior officials of the main union, the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, say they see no place for their arch rivals, the Association of Polytechnic Teachers, in the study.

Each side will have up to nine representatives, and Natfhe is determined to insist on its role in representing polytechnic staff as well as other college lecturers. The study will also touch on the areas covered by the national joint council on conditions of service, on which APT is not represented. It has just one seat on Burnham.

APT national secretary, Dr Tony Pountney, said: "We have said we expect to take part in the review. It is not possible to exclude people who have a right and a need to have information."

The organization, which has about 3,000 members in polytechnics and colleges of higher education, is to wait to see the outcome of a court action brought by the Professional Association of Teachers and designed to assert its right to a full place in the teachers' panel on the Burnham primary and secondary committee.

But if that action does not go ahead as planned on January 23, APT will embark on its own court case, as it threatened to do in the run up to the arbitration last autumn.

Then Natfhe conceded the APT a part in preparing the submission but it was clear at the time that it regarded this as an ad hoc arrangement. Dr Pountney warned: "Anything which harmed a review of salaries designed to give our members a better deal would be most unfavourable viewed by all members of all associations involved."

Scotland's tertiary lecturers are following their colleagues south of the border with a salaries claim seeking a restoration of the Houghton levels. The claim will be put forward at the Scottish joint negotiating committee for further education in two weeks' time.

Mr Arthur Houston, further education officer of the Educational Institute of Scotland, said that past pay claims had ensured that staff at the bottom end of the lecturer scale had been shielded from the worst pay erosion, but that promoted staff had fallen significantly behind.

Why older is wiser

Open University students over the age of 60 are among the most successful, well organized and worry-free in the university, a survey shows.

The poll of 1,042 older students shows their academic performance compares favourably with under-60 students, with the 60 to 64 age group having the best pass rate in examinations of all Open University students.

The survey, carried out by the Older Students Research Group, also shows most over-60 students lead busy, full lives, cope well with problems and are interested in academically demanding courses.

More than two thirds of students polled hoped their studies would provide stimulation and new ideas, a sense of achievement and the pleasure of learning - and most of them had their expectations fulfilled.

Two thirds were also anxious about examinations, assessment, pace and organization of study and memory before they started their studies. In practice, most students experienced fewer difficulties than expected.

The 2,829 students over 60 represented about 4.5 per cent of the Open



"I WASN'T OLD ENOUGH TO BE A HIGH COURT JUDGE, SO I THOUGHT I'D SETTLE FOR AN OPEN UNIVERSITY LAW COURSE."

University's undergraduate population, and about 90 per cent of all older students studying in higher education in the UK.

The research group which carried out the survey was formed in 1981 to study the main characteristics and progress of older students in the Open University.

Youth plan revealed

Details of the Certificate of Pre-vocational Education, the new scheme and qualification aimed at around 100,000 16-year-olds were expected to be announced today by the Joint Board of Pre-vocational Education.

The CPVE, which is to be available from the autumn of 1985, will be a national qualification of pre-vocational education awarded to those who successfully complete a one-year full time programme of study and related activities.

The joint board believes the new scheme will go a long way towards meeting demands from employers, educationists and the Government for a course which will equip young people with the flexible skills and competencies required by today's employment market.

The expected announcement follows eight months of extensive discussions with representatives of both industry and education since the publication of the consultative document in May 1984.

It is anticipated that between 1,000 and 1,500 institutions will become involved in running the courses which will have a national length of between 700 and 900 hours. All programmes will include the opportunity for subsequent progression to continuing education, training or work.

It is hoped that the CPVE will be made available on a part-time basis from the autumn of 1986 enabling it to be integrated into the off-the-job further education provision within the Youth Training Scheme.

Rugby five claim a try

Oxford University has denied making official approaches to members of the recent Australian rugby touring side, although two of the Australians have said that initial contact has been established and that they would consider accepting the offer of places if suitable scholarships could be arranged.

Officials connected with the university's rugby union committee allegedly approached five members of the touring party last month.

The five included the three quarters, Mr Michael Lynagh, Mr Matthew Burke and Mr Nick Farr-Jones, together with reserve forwards Mr Mark McBain and Mr Greg Burrow. All five are currently studying at Australian universities.

Following his side's victory over the Barbarians, Mr Burrow told reporters: "I would like to take up Oxford's offer, but it depends on whether a suitable bursary can be agreed. We are waiting to hear whether they can sort out something good enough to bring us over."

Mr Lynagh added that he thought that next autumn was too early for the offer of a scholarship.

Oxford has lost all of the last 13 rugby union matches against Cambridge and members of the club's committee clearly see the need for a more active overseas recruiting policy.

Mr Tim O'Brien, the Oxford captain, said however, application by the Australians would be assessed by the relevant university departments in accordance with standard admissions procedure. "We are not keen to have jockstrap academics here," he added.

Physics rivals

Sir, - The letters from Professors Ballam and Perkins (*THESE*, January 4) unfortunately give the impression that the European Centre for Nuclear Research is currently building an accelerator with twice the energy of its rival at Stanford (the Stanford Linear Collider). In fact, only Phase I of the large electron positron collider project has to date been authorized. (Phase II involves adding superconducting radio-frequency cavities and therefore entails considerable additional costs which have yet to be specified.)

While we have nowhere claimed that LEP will be rendered "obsolete" by the SLC, we have argued that "the scientific potential of the first phase of LEP is likely to be limited by the SLC if the latter is completed on schedule" (two years ahead of LEP). Given the possibility that the SLC may "run off" the important experimental spaces in the 30 GeV energy range, how strong is the scientific case for LEP Phase II? Certainly, many of the 180 physicists interviewed by us in 11 countries were not so convinced as Perkins that LEP will have "an incomparably greater range of physics potential".

We agree entirely about the positive aspects of scientific competition mentioned by Professor Ballam. However, such duplication costs money - substantial amounts in the case of high-energy physics. This raises the question of whether the money would be better spent on other areas of physics and chemistry.

Finally, we would like to welcome the public debate on the future of high-energy physics now taking place in the columns of *THESE* and elsewhere, by particular in the deliberations of the Kenton Committee. We only regret that it did not take place four years ago before LEP was authorized.

Yours faithfully,
BEN MARTIN, JOHN IRVINE,
Science Policy Research Unit,
University of Sussex.

Scoring points

Sir, - I notice that in the proposals for differential funding put forward by the Queen's Belfast vice-chancellor (*THESE*, January 4), departments can win Browne points by publishing research and gaining outside funding but not, apparently, by teaching.

If similar proposals are to be adopted elsewhere, those of us who retain a commitment to excellence in teaching may yet have cause to be thankful for Sir Keith Joseph.

Yours sincerely,
D. W. BARRON,
University of Southampton.



Degrees for Macmillan, Wilson and Heath but not Callaghan

Honorary precedent

Sir, - You refer to the precedent at Oxford for the conferring of honorary

Cottage industry

Sir, - Having been involved in "cottage industry" publishing in the past, I have nothing but praise for the kind of initiative of St. White describes in his article "Do-it-yourself publishing" (*THESE*, January 4).

However, he does tend to give the impression that a neatly typed manuscript on an electric typewriter is the

degrees on British prime ministers. Since Harold Macmillan all prime ministers who were Oxford graduates, have been awarded such degrees (Harold Macmillan, Balliol, 1958; Harold Wilson, Jesus, 1965; Edward Heath, Balliol, 1971). We cannot claim

only route for the academics going solo in the publishing business. All universities in the UK have access to the Oxford University Computing Service Lasercomp facility, and if the data files from an MS typed on a wordprocessor can be transferred to your local mainframe and thence to Oxford, it demands only the extra pain of learning the Lasercomp command language (or getting someone else to do it for you), and you can generate a master galley in

faces ranging from Baskerville to Times via Armenian Inclined, from which you can create up material with a sufficiently professional appearance to convince even those academic heads, woodpersons who claim that DTP publishing isn't "real" publishing.

Yours faithfully,
REX LAST,
Professor of modern languages,
University of Dundee.

Esprit cash

Sir, - As a former university computer director, recently dismissed from a six-month secondment to the board, I am writing to you in response to your article "British lose out on Esprit cash" (*THESE*, January 4).

First, Esprit is not "the EEC's answer to Alvey" - both are answers to the Japanese fifth generation project. Second, the Advanced Information Processing (AIP) area of Esprit deposits the appearance of the letters "AI" covers computer architecture, information storage technology, external

interfaces and system integration as well as knowledge engineering. Third, the UK is not doing so badly in AIP (I once took into account the five pilot projects that started in 1983; two of these are British-led and two of the other three have substantial British involvement).

Finally, I believe that some prospective UK academic applicants to Esprit have preferred to choose Alvey because the latter gives 100 per cent funding whereas the former only offers 50 per cent.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HAYWOOD,
PA: Computers and Telecommunications

Planning school

Sir, - Chairman Boyarsky's statement (*THESE*, January 4) concerning current enrolment of the Architectural Association Planning School refers only to last September's first-year intake. Administrative problems - in part of his making - made difficulties for some of the students and another three were entering this year fully aware of the

Butler service

Sir, - May I write, as convener of the recent Royal Festival Hall conference, to defend my choice of speakers in response to your correspondent Geoffrey Butler (*THESE*, December 28).

He seems worried about Roy Butler's possible lack of credentials. Roy, as you will know, is a former chairman of the Conference of University Administrators. He has worked in five universities and has held the posts of academic secretary at the University of Liverpool, registrar of the University of Newcastle, and secretary of the faculties of the University of Oxford. He has, therefore, been in several key positions in institutions of higher education and well-placed to observe and to comment upon the performance of high ranking administrative and academic colleagues.

By the way, who is Geoffrey Butler?

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN WESTACOTT,
North-East London Polytechnic.

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DON'S DIARY

MONDAY

An abrupt start to the week, with a 10-minute literature class. We listen to recorded discussion of the novel we've been studying, which seems to go down well. For me, it's a welcome change from the hard grind of trying to arouse their enthusiasm at such an unpopular hour in a classroom which has not yet lost its weekend chill.

The next hour is warmer in every sense: it's my weekly foundation year language class, a delightful mixture of students of O level standard, mostly future scientists. It's an hour I always enjoy. Trying to let them realize just how much French they have at their command after all those years at school.

This Monday is one of my committee afternoons. First of all, educational technology, where we hear that it may be possible to equip half a dozen more lecture rooms, mainly used by arts and social science departments, with video monitors and other equipment considered standard in the sciences. No one seems quite to know why this windfall may be possible, and experience has taught us to believe nothing until it happens, but we approve the proposal with alacrity.

The meeting ends early, giving me an unexpected half hour to spare before the next one. Instead of crossing campus in the pouring rain to my own department, I drop in for tea to the nearest common room. It is full of animated talk and laughter, and I remark wryly on the contrast with the equivalent in the building where I work: while ours has the undoubted advantage of also being the SCR reading room, it does tend to be swathed in the solemn silence of a gentlemen's club.

TUESDAY

Another 9am class, but this time with my final year special subject group, whose enthusiasm is such that the hour makes no difference. Only my determined efforts to conduct the class in French, sadly reduced to the spontaneity of the discussion I know we could be having in English.

Meet the German *Lehrerin* at coffee, and we enjoy a good laugh over one of my lectures last week. Using our newly opened basement lecture room for the first time, I'd found my lecture drowned at intervals by the sound of marching feet above. It was so loud, and so extraordinary in the accustomed silence of Stately Keble Hall, that both I and the class couldn't help laughing. The culprit had turned out to be the German department, rehearsing Brecht's *Circus Chalk Circle* in the Great Hall above, blissfully unaware of the free publicity down below.

Between classes, I finish writing up yesterday's meeting and prepare the agenda for a humanities board meeting next week. The evening provides a welcome change, my evening class in computing, technically beyond me but great fun on the principal side.

WEDNESDAY

To Leeds University, courtesy of our ever-helpful computer centre, who are anxious to introduce Keble staff to the activities of the computer based learning unit there. My tutor of last week shows the back seat of the car will me, but we remain discussing my progress. Spend long time to bid traffic jam on the M62 and, equally long time finding the right place once we get to Leeds University, but the welcome we get is worth it. Start with a demonstration of programs used by students of biology, a sample in English for my non-biology colleagues. This proves to be fascinating, and we go on with a discussion of the 30-year-old, when lunchtime arrives before we've finished. The afternoon shows us the products of various authoring systems, and the combined wisdom of the deputy director of our computer centre and myself proves tremendously helpful as we try out a

history test program written by the 12-year-old daughter of our host.

THURSDAY

Theoretically I ought to get some time for my research today. Unfortunately there is a backlog from yesterday which has to be dealt with, not to mention a large pile of essays to be marked. A colleague has sent me a draft chapter he wants me to read, a chapter he has been promising me for at least three years. I feel less guilty about my own missed deadlines, and push the typewriter aside.

At a concert in the evening, I bump into a former student, and am delighted to learn she now has a TEFL job at a local further education college. She is a science graduate, but was a lively member of my Foundation Year French class some years ago.

FRIDAY

A welcome telephone call this morning from the chairman of the humanities board, with the glad news that he has actually found a "volunteer" to take over my job as secretary to the board when my term of office expires in a few months' time. We had both been getting worried at the prospect of not finding a successor: being any sort of committee secretary is invariably a time-consuming and thankless task, and the financial cutbacks of recent years have paradoxically meant a considerable increase in paperwork.

With some judicious juggling of classes, I get away in the early afternoon, to cross the Pennines on the M62 once again, destination York this time. I don't have to be there until tomorrow, but the chance of spending a few extra hours in such a lovely city is not to be missed.

Work by night does not disappoint. There is a wealth of things to do: I am briefly tempted by an invitation to an evening of French song at the local French circle, or an illustrated talk on York's lesser known alleyways, but decide instead to go to *The Merry Widow* at the Theatre Royal. The audience appears to be largely composed of visitors like myself, and the accent of the two ladies next to me seems strangely familiar. Sure enough, when we get chatting at the interval, it turns out that they do indeed come from my home town, over 300 miles to the north.

SATURDAY

Pouring rain fails to dampen my enthusiasm for York, and I nip into town after breakfast for a quick visit to the Minster. The fire-damaged transept is well boarded off, somewhat to the chagrin of the more morbid visitors, who point excitedly at the only visible scorch marks, above the nave. As I emerge into the courtyard, I hear with disbelief the sound of bagpipes round the corner. I discovered a roused Fire Brigade pipe band gallantly preparing for a ceremony later in the morning, when the Fire Brigade are to be honoured for their part in saving the Minster.

What I have really come for, however, is a meeting at the University's language teaching centre about how we in higher education should react to the changes taking place in school modern language examinations and syllabuses. The speakers are all enthusiastic, and committed to the school changes they are talking about. The only snag is that they give such full and detailed talks that we have scarcely any time left for questions or discussion, often the most valuable part of such meetings.

SUNDAY

After the long drive back in the dark, I get up late and take a leisurely cycle ride to the M6 and the local service area. One of the advantages of living near the motorway is the services shop, open when all others are closed, and with a plentiful selection of Sunday papers long after 9pm, where else has sold out. I am so surprised to meet a Keble colleague there: a fellow Scot, he points out what I had never thought about before, that it is also probably the only shop in the Potteries where you can buy the Scottish paper, *Penny Scotland*. Sobering into the bicycle basket and head back.

Kathleen M. McKilgarr
The author is lecturer in French at the University of Keble.

Irish cooperation challenged

by Carmel McQuade

Controversial proposals for cooperation in higher education between Northern Ireland and the Republic drawn up by Professor Gareth Williams of Lancaster University have been strongly challenged by two Belfast academics.

In a joint paper presented to a conference sponsored by Economic and Social Research Council, Dr Robert Osborne, a lecturer at the University of Ulster and Mr Bob Cormack from Queen's Belfast take issue with much of the data on which Professor Williams bases his report *North-South: East-West Cooperation and Complementarity in Irish Higher Education*.

In particular, the notion of "spare capacity" in the northern institutions which Professor Williams identifies as falling in the numbers of 18-year-olds and estimates to reach 60,000 in 1991 comes under fire as being based on outdated projections. Surplus places in the University of Ulster are no longer so evident since the merger has radically altered cost and expenditure at Coleraine. Queen's position, they add, has also changed, as a result of the 2.5 per cent cut in its recurrent grant.

"Williams seems to be confused about the basis of Queen's funding



Professor Williams: 'wrong basis'

(and that of NUU when it existed)" they say. "Queen's is funded on the basis of an 'analogue' institution in Britain rather than the British average. This allows funding which recognizes its important regional role providing for minority subjects which inevitably attract small numbers of students. Since QUB is not funded to the British average as a matter of policy, the spare capacity suggested by Williams on the basis of the average is largely illusory." They also demand why extra places

(if they exist) should not be given to extra students from Northern Ireland rather than the Republic, especially since the Leverhulme review of higher education endorsed the need for facilities for non-traditional groups.

Dr Osborne and Mr Cormack allege that Professor Williams has ignored findings by the Northern Ireland Department of Education, in a recent and thorough review of the 18-year-old population, which indicates a rise in numbers as a result of more participation by women and those from working-class families.

The claim that there "could be financial benefits on both sides if more students came north" is countered. Such a practice would militate against Catholics, women and students from manual backgrounds, they claim.

The lecturers also mention the problems posed in equating grades in the republic's Leaving Certificate with A levels.

Overall, however, the paper welcomes a greater flow of students between north and south, which, they urge, should be funded and structured as "an agreed project between the two authorities." They also appeal for proposals for an Irish Academic Foundation, the extension of the Open University to the republic and closer cooperation in the north west.

Low pay top priority for unions

by David Jobbins

A drive to tackle the issue of low pay among university non-teaching staff is to be launched soon with widespread industrial action likely if the vice chancellors fail to yield to pressure. All three main groups of ancillary staff have identified low pay as a priority for the coming salary round.

For the first time clerical, secretarial and administrative staff are discussing a flat rate claim and a £14 a week increase which is intended to bid lower paid staff. Last year the settlement was deliberately skewed in favour of middle grades.

Manual workers, who were at the forefront of industrial action last year which forced the employers to concede a study of low pay, are demanding two thirds the national average wage although their leaders recognize that this would have to be staged. Discussions on the findings of a special study comparing university and local government manual workers are expected soon. The unions expect this to show that while basic wages are comparable, local government manual workers earn far more because of bonus schemes.

Mr Jack Dromey, a national official of the Transport and General Workers Union said: "We are arguing for a commitment to end low pay. We believe that considerable progress can be made with a minimal impact on the overall budget of the universities." Despite assurances from Sir Alex Jarratt the non-teaching unions remain deeply suspicious of his efficiency inquiry now under way at six universities. They fear he may well recommend that universities should seek outside tenders for a number of services currently performed by direct labour and believe that if implemented this will lead to lost jobs and lower pay.

Mr Dromey said: "It would be outrageous if the employers were to take on the problem of low pay and at the same time apply privatization and make low pay lower still." The third group of employees, the technicians, have lodged a claim for a 10 per cent rise, citing low pay, 40 per cent overtime, slippage since the Clegg award in 1980, and expected inflation. Their union, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, says that technicians are two lowest grades would be officially classified as low paid if they have two or three children.

Last year the employers, although they yielded the study to the manual workers, were not happy about taking an issue which they regarded as not coming within the universities and a matter for government.

According to Mr John Donaghy, secretary of the university non-teaching staffs' joint committee, the speed of action may be determined by the outcome of the study.

West worst for science sex bias, says report

by Patricia Santinelli

Women in the West gain fewer science qualifications than women in other parts of the world according to statistics published today in a report which presents a particularly bleak picture of the achievements of females in this field in Britain.

The School Curriculum Development Committee report *Girl-Friendly Science: Avoiding sex bias in the classroom* is based on experiences gained during the "Girls into science and technology" project, commissioned by the Schools' Council before its closure. It identifies reasons why girls drop science subjects early on and offers practical suggestions to remedy this.

According to the report in Central and South America, as well as Eastern Europe women students outnumber men in natural sciences. While in Eastern Europe and Asia there are more female medical students than male.

"Engineering is the only field which is male-dominated throughout the world, but even in this discipline there is a vast difference between Eastern Europe, where about one in three engineers is a woman, and Western Europe where the figure is less than one in twenty," the report says.

In Britain, the report shows that girls opt out of physical science as soon as they can, and that throughout the educational system they under-achieve in science and technology compared with men.

Yet at O level over all subjects more girls enter and are awarded A-C grades than boys. In physics, however,

three times as many boys as girls enter, but in biology the situation is reversed with almost twice as many girls entering as boys. In chemistry and maths the sexes are more evenly balanced.

At A level the polarization of the sexes becomes even more pronounced. The boy-girl ratio in maths is 2.8:1, while physics and chemistry continue to be male dominated. In addition female domination of biology is slightly reduced with three boys for every four girls studying the subject.

The differences get even more stark in the case of first and higher degrees. In all science subjects two women per first degree for every three men, but at higher degree level, the proportion is three men to one woman.

The author of the report, Barbara Small, from Manchester University, says that ultimately girls drop physical science through lack of interest and the difficulties in making career choices in early adolescence.

"Sex differences in interest and ability such as spatial visualization stem from sex differences in scientific experience," she says. "To stimulate interest, girls must be encouraged to gain physical science and technical experience as early as possible."

The report's practical guidelines for giving girls a better deal include practical work being carried out in mixed groups; classes not being divided along sex lines; girls being encouraged to answer questions and discussions of scientific issues in the context of development. It also recommends that teachers should examine their own responses and behaviour.

Lawyers slam decision to wind up committee

University lawyers have protested at the decision of the Economic and Social Research Council to wind up its social sciences and law committee.

Professor Jeffrey Lowell, head of the law department at University College London and a former committee chairman, said this week the move was a bureaucratic ploy to end an operation which would downgrade law within the council.

The committee was set up in 1971 to help develop the then new field of social legal studies. It manages a multi-annual brief ranging from studies of parental choice in education to crime and the police.

The committee survived the council's switch from subject groups to several broadly based topic committees in 1983, becoming a subcommittee of the new government and law committee. But a review in September decided to absorb social sciences and law into the larger committee.

ments wrote to the council to protest at the decision. Professor Lowell argues that social legal studies will inevitably suffer under the new regime, as topics issues will get lost in the broad brief of the new committee. Professor Lowell believed the future of the social sciences and law group was assured within the new structure.

However, Sir Douglas Hague, chairman of the ESRC, replied that maintenance of the subcommittee was always seen as a temporary retention as an anomaly and argued that recent staff reductions have made it impossible to service committees with overlapping functions. The ESRC will maintain the present number of socio-legal studies and dentists for three years, and has promised to strengthen the legal expertise on the main committee.

Professor Lowell is not satisfied this will do the job. "The effect must be that law is downgraded in the ESRC, even though law has such a high policy

Strings on cash for aid agency

by David Jobbins

Education ministers are considering an offer of Government money to an aid agency which has often criticized official policies for overseas students in the past.

A decision on whether to make "substantial" long-term support available to the UK Council for Overseas Student Affairs is expected in the next few weeks after several months of discussions.

But safeguards are to be agreed which will prevent the organization's role as an independent aid and counselling service for overseas students frequently at odds with Government departments from becoming compromised.

The exact amount of aid is yet to be finalized but UKCOSA expects it to be "substantial", although it will be conditional on the organization raising at least as much from its own activities and through subscriptions.

In 1984 subscription income rose to almost £20,000 from £8,300 in 1983. But most of the organization's income comes from grants and donations, principally from the British Council (£25,400 in 1983/84) and the Overseas Students Trust. The increase in income and improved housekeeping were instrumental in turning UKCOSA's £12,400 deficit in 1982/83 into a small surplus of £7,600 last year.

Despite initial misgivings in some quarters, UKCOSA's executive committee now seems assured that funding by the Department of Education and Science will not prejudice its independence.

Its chairman, Mr Roy Manley, who is also deputy director of the National Council for Voluntary Organizations, said: "If we do receive funding, we shall ensure that UKCOSA, as an independent charity, will not be influenced by Government in terms of its policies and actions."

Any Government readiness to fund UKCOSA's activities is likely to stem from a recognition that the larger numbers of overseas students recruited by British universities and colleges often as a source of revenue will inevitably overload the advice services currently available.

Government departments are still said to be receptive to the proposals for crisis and hardship arrangements put forward by UKCOSA last year to provide a systematic way of tackling the occasional financial problems encountered by national groups, most recently Nigerians and Ghanaians.

Discussions are continuing with a further refinement of the early proposals likely to be tabled for the round table at which Government departments and other agencies discuss overseas student issues. A final proposal is expected to emerge in the summer.

Students in flat panic

January sales fever extended its grip to Edinburgh University students this week, with hundreds queuing overnight for application forms for flats next session.

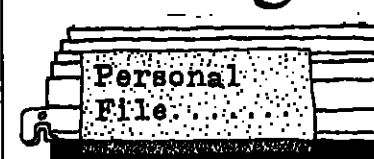
Students began queuing at 6.30 on Monday evening, and around 300 spent the night in the open, with the temperature dropping to freezing. By 7.30 on Tuesday morning, an hour and a half before the accommodation services office opened, the queue had swelled to more than 450.

A university spokesman said the situation was not unusual. Students obtained numbered application forms for 1,800 places in self-catering flats either owned or administered by the university.

"These flats tend to be in central Edinburgh, and students are prepared to put themselves out for them," he said.

Ms Hilary O'Neill, president of the student union, said it was not certain that all those who had queued would get flats, since many applications would be on behalf of groups. "Maybe most will get something, but it depends on what you want. Some of the places I wouldn't put my cat in."

Taking on a new allotment



by Jon Turney

For Professor John Jinks, science begins in his garden. But it has developed from there into an impressive career as a researcher in genetics and academic administrator, which culminates this spring in the secretaryship of the Agricultural and Food Research Council.

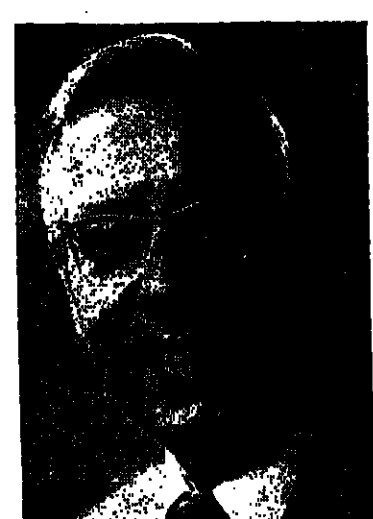
At first sight, it is not an attractive appointment. The AFRC with a programme stretching from plants and soils, through animal breeding to food processing, has been under strong pressure in the last few years. It is now in the middle of a round of redundancies and institute closures which will leave it with 1,000 fewer permanent staff by 1990.

However Professor Jinks regards his new job as an opportunity to contribute to agricultural research, his first love "ever since I got my first allotment". And as a member of the AFRC since 1979 and current chairman of one of its three main divisions, he backs the current pruning of the council to produce a plant better suited to a harsher climate. His committee was behind two of the current institute closures - of the Weed Research Organization and the Letcombe Laboratory - and he supports losing bricks and mortar, "to salvage as much of the good research as possible".

He will serve five years as secretary, retiring at 60, after a career at Birmingham University which has moved from a first degree in 1950 to his present position as vice principal. His early work in Birmingham was with Sir Kenneth Mather, a pioneer in biometrical genetics - the study of small variations within populations. It is a field which demands painstaking experimental work over many years, as well as mathematical flair.

Colleagues describe him as a clear thinker, meticulously accurate: "he wants you to know exactly what he means," said one. He is not a flamboyant character, but is regarded as an outstandingly competent. One AFRC institute director felt: "People will have confidence in his ability to make the right decisions."

In the university, this ability took him through his PhD, sponsored by the then Agricultural Research Council,



Professor Jinks: clear thinker

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and ultimately to the chair in genetics, and then head of faculty and vice-chancellor. He co-authored the second and third editions of Mather's classic textbook on biometrical genetics, and is a past president of the Genetical Society, a distinction he shares with Sir Ralph Riley, outgoing AFRC secretary. He is a fellow of the Royal Society and was awarded a CBE in 1984, so the only honour remaining is the knighthood which goes with his new job.

That he will have to earn during his stint in Great Portland Street. As he points out all the heads of research councils are queuing up to complain about lack of funds. But he sees the AFRC as "still a very active and successful research council backing up one of the most productive industries in the country". Professor Jinks says those who argue that agricultural productivity has risen so far we can stop doing the research take a narrow view of the problem. The AFRC has to consider agriculture's effects on the environment and animal welfare as well as boosting output.

However, Professor Jinks is still enthused by work which increases productivity as it helps his garden. He plans to return to Birmingham University when he leaves the council, and will keep his house, and garden, in Birmingham. He reports that his family is self-sufficient in vegetables and fruit. The reason? "The garden is almost a showcase of research in Agricultural and Food Research Council institutes."

In his years as a member of numerous governing bodies and visiting groups, he has collected all the latest varieties developed in the AFRC's laboratories. His new job will give him every opportunity to keep the garden well stocked.

Threat to new ILEA centres

Proposals for meeting new educational needs in West London are being jeopardized by the latest Government cut. The Inner London Education Authority said this week.

An ILEA review has recommended that two new centres for the creative arts and for the education of 16 to 19-year-olds and a new headquarters for adult education should be set up in West Kensington and Chelsea and Fulham and Hammersmith.

The review also identified buildings which would no longer be needed and whose sale it anticipates could realize millions of pounds in capital necessary to finance the new projects.

But the ILEA says that the Government's decision to allow local authorities to use only 30 per cent of funds acquired through the sales of surplus buildings threatens the new projects. It is the second such cut imposed by the Government, the first being in 1983/84 when the amount was reduced to 50 per cent.

Students to dump Heath

Former prime minister Mr Edward Heath's days as life patron of the Federation of Conservative Students are numbered.

The office of life patron is now very likely to be abolished at the organization's annual conference in the spring following the former Conservative leader's refusal to comply with a request for his resignation.

A resolution calling for the abolition was carried by a two-thirds majority at the FCS last year's council last September, and a motion calling for its confirmation by the conference is now certain to be tabled. Mr Heath's critics among the FCS leadership believe his supporters will be able to muster fewer than 80 votes when more than 130 would be needed to save the office.

Mr Heath has been critical of many Government policies and was one of the critics of Sir Keith Joseph's proposals to reduce student grants. In a letter to the National Union of Students he said he remained opposed to the parts of the package on which Sir Keith had not retreated.

Mr Heath's typically robust letter to the FCS firmly rejects economic policies based on monetarism and expresses regret that the leadership appears prepared to "acquiesce in the fatalism of the inevitability of unemployment".

FCS vice chairman Mark MacGregor described the response as "long-winded and boring. It is people like Heath, Prior and Pym who betray traditional Conservative values, and with Mrs Thatcher we have returned to them."

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Unions in merger talks

by Olga Wojtas
Scottish Correspondent

Scotland's largest teaching union, the Educational Institute of Scotland, is today meeting the association of lecturers in Scottish Central Institutions to discuss the possibility of a merger.

The surprise talks have been precipitated by the Government decision to move two major further education colleges, Napier and Glasgow colleges of technology, into the central institution sector next session.

At present, C.I. unions are ALSCI and the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, but union members in Napier and Glasgow currently belong to either the further education lecturers' national section of the EIS or to the Scottish Further and Higher Education Association.

Mr Arthur Houston, chief officer of FELNS, said: "This is the best prospect in the eight years the further education section has been in existence of a merger between two unions."

A number of possibilities would be discussed at the meeting, he said, but a separate autonomous C.I. section of the EIS was proposed, with FELNS remaining another autonomous section. "The transfer of the two colleges makes this an urgent issue, which ought to be sorted out by Easter," said Mr Houston.

There is mutual suspicion of each union's membership figures, but following the colleges' transfer, the C.I.s will have 651 ALSCI members, 300 ASTMS members, and around 350 members in both FELNS and the SFHEA.

Mr Jack Dale, secretary of ALSCI, said: "This would be the worst possible situation, creating bureaucratic confusion, with four unions representing 2,000 members of staff." However, he stressed that the EIS had made no official request for a merger, and that the issue was "very tentative".

There have already been a number of moves towards unity in Scotland's tertiary sector but these have in the main been unsuccessful. ALSCI is already a member of a federation including the SFHEA and the Association of Lecturers in Colleges of Education in Scotland. In November, the SFHEA voted to seek an urgent merger of the federation unions, but ALSCI's talks with FELNS could be the death knell of such a move.

The SFHEA and FELNS have been traditional rivals, and merger talks between them founded last year. A number of SFHEA members have made it clear that if there were a merger, they would leave the association.

Policies 'threat to Tory confidence'

by Peter Aspden

Government policies on higher education are causing a breakdown of confidence among traditional Conservatives, the National Council for Educational Standards was told last week.

The claim came from Professor Brian Cox, chairman of the council's annual conference in Cambridge, who said the Government was in danger of causing great harm to education and needed to change its policies if common ground was to be found.

Professor Cox, professor of English at Manchester University, was a joint editor of the "Black Papers" with Rhodes Boyson in the 1970s, which supported proposals for student loans, selective research policies in the universities and some arts and social science subjects out of the polytechnics.

At last week's conference, Professor Cox strongly criticized suggestions that the Government was going to apply pressure on universities to experiment with two-year degrees, and shift resources from arts to science.

"Students need more time for their first degree, not less. We urgently need four-year polytechnic and university courses, with a first year devoted to a broader curriculum," he said. "Extra arts students cost relatively little, not so much more than the cost of paying a young person on the dole. The new utilitarian policy of the Government, the new vocationalism, will harm the quality of life throughout the community."

Professor Cox also criticized proposals to put VAT on books and journals, which he claimed, would kill off many small but essential scholarly journals. "This foolish proposal must be rejected, if necessary by backbench revolt," he told the conference.

Professor Cox said without a change of direction - "a right turn, not a U-turn" - there would be further rebellions in 1985. "The cuts of 1981 have weakened higher education and the damage needs to be repaired. The new blood scheme was insufficient to cope with the stagnation now affecting staff throughout higher education. Universities should be allowed to make their own decisions about allocations of resources."

Mr Giles Radice, Labour's education spokesman, told the council that higher education should be opened up to a much broader range of applicants, studying a broader range of subjects.

The Government needed to take a long look at A levels which were not always the best guide to higher education performance he said. "I am delighted that the University Grants Committee and the National Advisory Body have agreed on the principle of 'ability to benefit' as a criterion for entry into higher education," Mr Radice said.

"But A levels are not always the best test of whether a young person has the ability to benefit - in many ways, O levels are a better test. He applauded the idea behind the AS level, saying it was important to reduce specialization of subjects at too early an age. He also said there should be less distinction between technical and academic skill in schools.



Giles Radice: delighted



Brian Cox: "No VAT"

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British Council cuts plan meets protest

by Karen Gold

The Committee of Directors of Polytechnics has written to Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe in protest at projected cuts in the British Council budget.

The Government decided to cut the British Council's budget by £1.2m in 1985/86 following the widespread Conservative backbench revolt on proposed cuts in overseas aid last year. But the CDP says that in real terms because of the falling pound, the cut in the British Council budget could be far worse.

The letter to Sir Geoffrey from CDP chairman and Portsmouth Polytechnic president Dr Harry Law urges the Foreign Secretary to reconsider the

cuts which, it says, "follow a series of damaging cuts in the council's activities in recent years".

In comparing the cuts with the introduction of full-cost fees for overseas students in 1981 and the subsequent fall in overseas student numbers, "As the full-cost fees policy has shown, the damage to bilateral relationships, including commercial ones caused by measures taken for short-term financial savings can be disastrous for this country and takes years of patient work to repair," it says.

"Similarly, the curtailment of the council's activities which may result from your current proposals may have disproportionately longer-term consequences."

ITV launches careers series

ITV is launching a new weekly series from next Wednesday designed not only to help schoolleavers make decisions about their future careers and training but to face unemployment.

The series, *Schools Out* which has been produced in association with the Manpower Services Commission, is based on the premise that youth unemployment is not a temporary phenomenon. It argues therefore that young people should be prepared for some difficulties if their sole aim is to find a job as soon as they leave school.

The series also point out that some of those young people who are about to leave school should expect to have several different occupations during their working lives and possibly periods of unemployment.

As a result it stresses that youngsters will need to be prepared for training and retraining at different times as job opportunities and new ones appear to take their place.

The 10 programmes, each of which will be broadcast between 10.48 and 11.08 am until March 27, look at making choices about what to do after school, assessing one's aims, finding and getting jobs, making ends meet, the Youth Training Scheme, what employers expect and what employees have to face, being one's own boss and the future of work.

Karen Gold reports from the North of England conference

The subject 'must be ruler'

The overriding loyalty of academics must be to their subject, art historian Sir Ernst Gombrich, emeritus professor and former director of the Warburg Institute, told the North of England 1985 education conference.

That viewpoint was rarely expressed with sufficient force in debates on higher education, he said. It included not only research but also teaching and writing.

"It must be our profound concern to secure this advancement by passing on not only knowledge but attitudes of research to those who are willing to listen to us," he said.

"For good or ill, the humanities can only advance or collapse. They are no more capable of standing still than bicycles are. It was shocking to read that the link between teaching and research might have to be abandoned. Whatever may be true of other subjects, a course in any of the humanities cannot be trusted to crammers."

"Those who cannot advance the subject should never find employment in higher education."

Those loyal to the humanities had to face Government cuts and the transfer of money to science and technology squarely. Anything that did not contribute to the advancement of the subject might have to be jettisoned.

"I am convinced that our paymasters



Sir Ernst Gombrich: "Our paymasters mean business"

mean business in the worst sense of the term, and that we are not likely to soften their resolve either by futile demonstrations nor even by reasoned pleas."

Those who wanted to shift the balance from arts to science were wrong to ignore the value of humanities: "It is barbarous cruelty to want to cut out our young people from the source of strength and inspiration they can derive throughout their lives from this vitalizing contact with the masterpieces of art, literature, philosophy or music, whatever their future employment or unemployment will demand of them."

Sir Ernst outlined a different system of acceptance for humanities students, which would preserve the unique British tutorial system, but cut down the numbers in what was sometimes an expensive social *rite de passage* of a full degree course.

"I would remove the barrier between first and second degrees," he said. "Instead I would propose a distinction between the learning of skills and the using of skills. The initial year or years would have to be devoted to the acquisition of skills which the student will have to use later if he is to advance his subject."

"Needless to say the first and foremost of these skills necessary for the humanities are languages including a mastery of the mother tongue and, if possible, of the classical languages."

Sir Ernst said: "Those who hold the purse strings are fond of repeating that 'He who pays the piper can call the tune'. Let them never forget that in a society wholly devoted to practical skills there can be no pipers and that those who will call for a tune will be met by uncomprehending silence. And once the pipers are gone, they may never be heard again."

Alternative to Oxbridge

Salford University's first priority is to try to rescue the fraction of British industry that could remain internationally competitive, the vice-chancellor, Professor John Ashworth, told the conference.

That was why Salford did not want to provide a mixture of arts and science courses on the Oxbridge model. The university expansion in the 1960s had been on the Oxbridge liberal tradition which had come to dominate British higher education.

"There is another great tradition in English education, known to everyone but never given the recognition it deserves in the United Kingdom, which is based on the scholarly traditions of the library but on the workshop and design studio," Professor Ashworth said.

In the last century the Victorian universities adapted too little and too late to industrial society. Britain's universities were in danger of doing that again in the new, information technology industrial revolution.

Hence Salford's bid for an information technology institute to be established with the national computing centre for 1,000 undergraduate and 250 postgraduate students. In some other collaborations between British and American universities and industry there were embryonic examples of other joint ventures which should be encouraged by the Government," he said.

But he doubted the ability of the Oxbridge dominated funding and administrative establishment to achieve it. "The desirable outcome required relates to the future needs of our society and the track record of working parties of the great and the good (or even, to be fair, the small and the bad) does not fill me with confidence," Professor Ashworth said.

He was astonished this Government had not decided to trust more to market forces.

Joseph pursues his purge of bad teaching

Inadequate teaching in higher education must be improved, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told the conference. Training programmes were necessary to take account of all aspects of lecturer or senior staff roles and higher education institutions should develop more active and responsive structures locally and nationally for staff training and development, he said.

"At a time when we must be concerned to extract the maximum value from every pound that is spent by students themselves and by society on higher education, we cannot afford bad teaching on any scale," Sir Keith said.

"In higher education, to the extent that the quality of teaching is inadequate - I do not think there can really be any doubt that this is sometimes the case - both staff and institutions must work together to see that standards are improved."

He picked out four factors affecting the performance of teachers in higher education.

● The assumption that staff development was the individual's responsibility was not so: it was also the responsibility of the institution and its leadership.

● Staff development was not only concerned with teaching, but also with course design, research administration and developing external contacts.

● Experience was not enough: "The benefits of experience can be increased by opportunities for reflection, discussion, self-appraisal and by guidance from even more experienced and skilled fellow-practitioners."

● Evaluation of teachers: "It is sometimes said that it is impossible to evaluate the quality of teaching. I am not persuaded of this. Teaching is as much art as science, but ours would be a poor society if we shrank from making evaluations and judgments in these and other practical arts."

Union to consider library inservice scheme

A plan to improve the career prospects of university library staff by laying down minimum standards of inservice training is to be considered by union representatives next week.

Under a code of minimum good practice to be discussed by library staff who belong to the Association of University Teachers, all academic-related library staff would have the right to at least five days each year of internal inservice training.

Money should be made available so that training aids and materials can be hired for internal use, and for staff to attend outside courses, seminars and conferences and training would be the responsibility of a designated member of the senior staff who would also organize staff development and induction courses.

The AUT's conditions of service and education committees but is expected to fit into the union's wider plans for inservice training not only for academic-related but teaching staff. If ratified, it will form the basis of local negotiations.

Mr Howard Nicholson, a member of the AUT's library staff committee who drafted the code, said: "The AUT can have a role locally in raising management's awareness of the need for inservice training and it is also a question of creating an atmosphere."

"It may be seen by unlighted managements as an inopportune time to talk about providing more funds, but in this kind of climate the need is all the greater."

There was widespread concern at lack of mobility and stagnation in the profession because of the cuts in



Brain-leaser: Sherlock Holmes injects a dose of cocaine while Dr Watson looks on. A still from an American theatre production of 1900 now displayed in Morbid Cravings: The Emergence of Addiction, an exhibition at the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine in London, open until January 25.

news in brief

Younger pledges grant support

The Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr George Younger, last year pledged his support for the student grant system, the Association of University Teachers (Scotland) has revealed.

The AUT sent out a questionnaire at the time of the 1983 general election. According to a Gallup poll the AUT had commissioned, 81 per cent of the electorate was in favour of young people over 16 receiving adequate Government funding for education and training.

Mr Younger replied: "I am one of the 81 per cent. I do not agree with student loans and the government has made it clear that it is not proceeding with loans."

Oxford merger

Oxford University's governing council has announced proposals for a £500,000 investment in the new interdisciplinary centre for development and international studies which will merge the Oxford-based Queen Elizabeth House with the university's Institutes of Agricultural Economics and Commonwealth Studies. The move comes in response to the withdrawal of the Overseas Development Association's £90,000 per annum support for QEH and will probably take effect some time in 1986.

The SERC hopes to finish negotiations with the companies this month so the programme can be launched in February. The six are Caltech, Glaxo, CIL, Sturge, Unilever and Tate and Lyle. The Biotechnology Directorate was closely involved in similar negotiations with the clutch of companies which helped launch Leicester University's Biocentre in 1983.

The protein engineering scheme will focus on efforts to design biological molecules for specific jobs - by altering naturally occurring proteins using techniques of mutagenesis and genetic manipulation.

New line

Cranfield Institute of Technology is setting up a new College of Manufacturing, uniting its existing school of production studies and department for design of machine systems. The college is intended to expand Cranfield's role in training computer-competent manufacturing engineers.

New name

The new college formed by the merger of Royal Holloway College, London and Bedford College, London will be called Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, the councils of the two colleges have decided.

In memory

Liverpool University has been given £460,000 to establish the James Bibby chair of engineering manufacture. The new chair is named after the father of Dr H. Mason Bibby, a former engineering graduate of the university, who has donated the money.

Biotech club

venture is unveiled

The Science and Engineering Research Council is about to launch a new biotechnology venture which will develop the promising field of protein engineering and offer the second test for a new model for funding novel ventures.

Six British companies have agreed in principle to pay £30,000 a year for four years to be members of a protein engineering "club". In return they will get early access to results and know-how from university research funded under the new programme, though the work will also be published later on. The SERC's science board has agreed the Biotechnology Directorate should top up the industrial funds to provide a total budget of £2m over the first four years.

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AMA considers non-advanced plan

Proposals for a body to oversee non-advanced work related further education courses are to be put to next week's meeting of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities education committee, in spite of the AMA's continued opposition to the White Paper *Training for Jobs*.

The proposals which have been discussed by the local authority associations and the Manpower Services Commission envisage a joint local authority/MSC group on which MSC commissioners would be represented. The body's job would be to review the current position, decide what changes are needed and what the level and use of funding for 1986/87 should be.

This would be supported by an officer level group reporting back to the local authority associations and the MSC, who would report to ministers. At the same time the AMA is funding an in-depth survey costing £12,000 of work-related NAFE under the leadership of Mr Jason Hall, Sunderland's director of education.

The continuous Government pressure over recent years to keep down pay in the public sector is bound, sooner or later, to cause a reaction from public sector workers and their unions. As we enter 1985 I think it is reasonable to assume that the reaction is likely to be sooner rather than later.

The disparities with the private sector have grown. The unemployment threat is still there, but its starkness is now as much a threat to the Government as to workers and their representatives. The Government is on the run on other issues, and appears more vulnerable and perhaps, therefore, less resistant to demands for higher pay - at least until the miners dispute is out of the way. Mr Scarrell may not have been able to build much of a protest movement on the back of public sector workers' resentment against Mrs Thatcher and her Government but that doesn't mean it doesn't exist nor that it cannot be marshalled in support of an issue like pay. It is much nearer to home than Mr Scarrell's banner.

The withdrawal of the National Union of Teachers from the talks on the restructuring of teachers' pay, and Sir Keith's recent remarks on monitoring teaching standards, provide the backdrop to what might become a very damaging part of any much confrontation with the Government. The pay issue is no doubt going to dominate a large

PARTY LINE

Waiting for a grassroots reaction

part of the education debate during 1985. Unlike some other public sector workers, teachers are not in a powerful bargaining position. The harsh reality is that the withdrawal of teachers' labour, says public expenditure and has no immediate major impact on more than a minority of the population. However, such confrontation, along with others, might bring back to the agenda the whole question of how non-commercial public sector pay should be determined.

The past five years have pushed that issue into the background and have done nothing to help resolve it. The advantageous position of the police and armed services, reflecting the Government's political priorities, does nothing to help, and simply creates further anomalies and unfairness, which I do not believe can be sustained. In the Alliance we have made it clear that we believe there must be a system of fair comparison for non-commercial public sector pay, and the sooner this is recognized and put in place the better. If 1985 sees us moving in that direction, it might

help to overcome some of the justifiable resentment felt by workers in spheres like local government and the civil service as well as in education.

The coming year is also going to be a testing time for trade unions in other respects. Indeed it could turn out to be a watershed in trade union history. A number of events are converging and will confront individual unions and the TUC General Council with awkward and difficult decisions that will have consequences for many years to come. First and foremost is bound to be the question of whether to comply with the Government's new legislation and with the last generally.

If they do not comply, it seems to me the consequences, financially and in terms of the opinions of their own members and the public, will be pretty disastrous. As they already have been in the instances when the law has been defied by the Associated Union of Engineering Workers, National Union of Mine Workers, and the Transport and General Workers' Union. If they do comply, the change that is likely to

also be an enormous blow to the party's standing. What lesson would the public draw about a Labour Party from which unions and their members were deciding to withdraw?

But on the broader political front the long-term political consequences could be even more profound. All this could - and in my view almost certainly will - lead to our trade unions being more independent and less politically committed to one party. The growth of white collar workers and other unions in the TUC not affiliated to the Labour Party, the realization that there may not be another Labour Government to repeal Tory legislation, the lack of enthusiasm for the Labour Party among ordinary union members - all these factors, along with the foreseeable events of 1985 which I have mentioned, will lead to a reassessment of political ties. The standing of the Labour Party and the Government will influence union members on the issues upon which they are being balloted. Equally the outcome of the ballots will affect the standing of the Government and the Labour Party. All part of the interesting and volatile political times through which we are passing!

There are going to be industrial relations consequences. But more striking, and probably more immediate, are going to be the political consequences. On the narrow front of political funds the parties and their supporters are lumbering up for the battles over the ballots that are to take place later this year. Even the loss of only a few union affiliations would be a severe blow to the Labour Party. It would not just be the loss of revenue - damaging though that would be - it would

be brought about by the experience and consequences of proper balloting of the full membership is likely to be fairly profound. All our experience shows that it is very difficult to reverse balloting procedures, once they have been introduced. It is very unusual for people to easily give up the right to vote once it has been given to them. In addition some of the decisions that are likely to be taken on closed shop agreements and on maintaining political funds are likely to have consequences equally as profound as the sea-change of introducing membership ballots.

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Ian Wigglesworth
The author is Social Democrat MP for Stockton South

overseas news

Divinity doctors give qualified moral blessing to fornication

from William Norris

WASHINGTON The Moral Majority movement, which has taken a firm hold on almost every aspect of American life since the advent of the Reagan administration, seems to be losing its grip in what should be its natural constituency.

A poll published this week shows that only 40 per cent of religious teachers and pastoral consultants in American colleges believe that sexual relations between unmarried men and women are immoral. Even more surprisingly, perhaps, 16 per cent of those polled did not think adultery was wrong.

The findings were based on questionnaires sent out to 950 faculty members of religious departments in US colleges, and counsellors chosen at random from the directory of the American Association of Pastoral Counsellors. Fifty-one per

cent of the questionnaires were returned - nearly all of them from people with doctorates in divinity. Eighty-seven per cent held that adultery should not be regarded as a crime, while 91 per cent were against any government regulation of sexual relations between homosexuals. But 53 per cent drew the line at homosexual marriages.

The poll sample included Roman Catholics, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Jews, and members of the Church of Christ.

● If liberality is making a comeback in the religious departments of American universities, there are still moral pitfalls in some states which seem distinctly odd to British eyes.

At George Mason University in Virginia, for instance, an associate professor in clinical social psychology has been under investigation for the alleged offence of offering his students a glass of

wine. Theodore L. Gessner was said by an undergraduate to have decided to cancel a lecture and hold a Christmas party on the campus instead. He opened a bottle of wine and offered cups to 20 students - forgetting that some of them were under 19.

This was an unfortunate mistake. In Virginia, it is illegal to drink wine under the age of 19. The penalties for possessing alcohol on school grounds, serving minors and drinking in public can lead to fines of up to \$1,000 and a maximum jail sentence of 12 months.

Agents from Virginia's alcoholic beverage control department were called in to investigate the alleged crime, but have now decided to drop the matter. The evidence, said a spokesman, was too scanty.



Students disband their union

from Geoff Maslen

MELBOURNE The Australian Union of Students has been wound up after a traumatic four-year period of bitter internal strife.

The organization, which once covered almost every tertiary campus in the country, suffered a series of secessions by member campuses, and the consensus was that it no longer had the support of students.

The AUS had been the vanguard of student radicalism in Australia for almost 50 years, but now students have rejected the radical image on which it thrived.

The idealistic battles of the union's Trotskyites, Liberals, feminists, communists and reactionaries became less significant to a student body more concerned with education issues, jobs, housing and grants.

At its peak in 1975, the AUS had 280,000 members on 75 campuses and a policy on everything - from gay liberation to French testing of atom bombs in the Pacific.

A one-third fall in membership over the last 12 months and worsening fighting, finally led to its policies being resisted to student welfare issues in a bid to staunch the flow of more and more campuses quitting the union.

A poll late last year showed that more than 90 per cent of the mem-

bership thought there should be a new union and that it should confine itself mainly to education issues. Only 8 per cent voted to remain within the old AUS structure.

A four-day meeting of union representatives from all over Australia last month failed to set up a replacement organization. So for the first time in almost half a century, there is no national body for Australian university and college students. Their only representation will now be through campus unions. The meeting was so bitterly divided along factional lines that there seems little chance of a new national body emerging.

The meeting, attended by some 260 delegates, rapidly became deadlocked as the various political groupings devoted their energies to tearing down each other's proposals, rather than seeking common ground.

It is a disastrous end for a body which has been the training ground for Australian parliamentarians, policy-makers, and public servants. Some of Australia's most noted journalists and editors served an apprenticeship within the union and on campus newspapers.

Mainstream and extreme political groups have long realized the power of the campus politicians and the long-term influence of those who got their training within the AUS ranks. It was the tensions generated by their in-

volvement, coupled with the peculiar and radical positions adopted by the union hierarchy, which eventually alienated many moderate students.

In the politically tumultuous period of the early 1970s, the union took the lead in opposing Australian conscription for Vietnam, and tackling social issues such as the welfare of aborigines and discrimination against migrants and women.

It even mounted a capitalist onslaught into the travel world by creating its own \$20m travel company, which was big business until 1977 when the firm collapsed - leaving 5,000 students stranded around the world.

Finally, support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, lesbians, and what the right-wingers called "infantile, unrealistic and untenable leftism", resulted in an alienation of conservative campuses.

Internal strife was compounded over the past few years by the actions of conservative student leaders who began launching court actions against compulsory unionism - the process by which students were obliged to pay fees to the union when they enrolled.

The students' action was backed by various federal and state Liberal governments who passed legislation prohibiting the payment of fees to the union. The process left several campuses unable to pay fees to the AUS and left the union short of money.

Two lines of defence in seminar trial

The trial of the six members of the unofficial Belgrade sociology seminar, which reconvened on Monday, is developing a two-stranded defence. On the one hand, the defendants themselves maintain their right to hold such seminars, which Miroslav Milic (the only non-university person among the accused), has implied is not assured by the official academic and structural set-up in Yugoslavia.

At the same time, the prosecution witnesses claim that the meetings were simply friendly gatherings, which they happened to attend "by chance", or once only. "Intellectual discussion" was as far as many of them would go to describe what took place.

This line of defence suggests that the witnesses have accepted the prosecution stance that the holding of unofficial seminars on such sensitive issues as sociology and contemporary Yugoslav history constitutes anti-state activity.

The line that the accused can best be defended by suggesting that these were not organized academic gatherings was hinted at as early as June, when verbal messages were received in the West, allegedly from one of the defence lawyers, entreating sympathizers not to refer publicly to the meetings as an "underground" or "free" university.

Unfortunately, by this time the term "free university" had become well-established in the West German and Austrian media, and has since, according to a transcript of the trial circulated by Amnesty International, been adopted by some of the defendants themselves.

Although one of the six accused, Gordon Jovanovic, is a student, and two (Vladimir Mijanovic and Prilucko Imirovic) are involuntary drop-outs from university (as a result of previous arrests for political activity), the seminars seem aimed at a graduate, rather than an undergraduate level, with various speakers leading a discussion on a theme of their own choice.

They resemble rather the seminars organized in the Soviet Union by Jewish *refusenik* scientists than the more structured courses initiated in Poland and Czechoslovakia in the late 1970s to try to fill the gaps in the formal university syllabus.

Yugoslav public opinion, however, has responded not to the suggestion that these were simply private parties but to the defendants' claim that they had every right to hold seminars. In mid-November, a Committee for De-

fending Freedom of Thought, was set up in Belgrade, under the chairmanship of the writer Dobrica Cosic. An initiative which was condemned by the Party daily, *Borba*, as an attempt "to achieve a multi-party system", and therefore an abuse of "the constitutional rights of association of citizens".

At about the same time, press meetings were held in Belgrade University, at which attempts were made to read articles and pamphlets by the seminar defendants. These press releases were later explained away by Slobodan Ukonovic, president of the University Party Committee as attempts by "self-management forces" to exploit the "justified dissatisfaction" of students angry at canteen prices having been raised without previous notification.

Prices had gone up and the students were angry at the lack of consultation, but Ukonovic's explanation seems a little naive. It was protests over a tolerable hostel conditions in Pribo in 1981 which sparked off the Albanian nationalist and separatist demonstrations which are still causing the Yugoslav central authorities considerable concern.

According to the defendants themselves, there has been a "surprising" reaction to the trial from the Yugoslav public. "Even certain generals have spoken against it," Miroslav Olujic, a graduate in political sciences and newsreader for Belgrade radio, told a colleague from Vienna radio. Another defendant, Milan Nikolic, who is considered by the authorities as a leading ideologue of the group (on the strength of a letter he wrote while doing graduate work at Brandeis University in Boston, USA), believes that. In the growing Yugoslav economic crisis, the authorities are afraid that critical intellectuals will supply a programme for disgruntled workers, "as happened in Poland".

This would explain why, after taking a blind eye to the meeting of the unofficial seminars in other parts of the country for several years, the authorities suddenly swooped on the Belgrade seminar last April. Vladimir Mijanovic, accused of being the chief organizer of the defendants' "hostile group" by the trial, has been harassed by party hardliners who have instructed the judge and the Yugoslav media accordingly.

Private college survey row

from Rosalind English

HARARE The recent furore in the Zimbabwean press over the government's official report on private vocational and technical colleges has provoked some telling hints about the attitudes of ministries and privately-owned institutions in Zimbabwe towards each other.

In September 1983, the ministry of labour, manpower planning and social welfare conducted an investigation into vocational colleges with the stated purpose of assessing the comparative value of government-owned and privately-owned institutions. Fifteen out of Zimbabwe's 18 vocational institutions were surveyed, but government-owned institutions were excluded from the final report.

The report, which contained detailed statistical tables of fee structures, facilities offered, capital cost and income of the various colleges, was published early in October and immediately criticized by members of the private sector.

Critics claimed an abundance of statistical errors; described the quality of the research as generally shoddy and questioned the usefulness of the conclusions reached after months of work and expense.

The ministry has since defended the survey, saying it is trying to put a stop to the practice of students being lured away by the owners of private training institutions. One of the objectives, it says, was to discover which of the private training institutions charged high fees. Private educationalists, however, say this objective is invalid as no definition of "high" was given.

Canadian overseas student numbers down by 13%

from Christine Tausig

QUEBEC Power foreign students chose to enrol in Canadian universities this year, according to recently released preliminary immigration statistics.

There has been a dramatic 13 per cent decrease, the statistics show, with the number of foreign students falling from 36,000 in 1983/84 to 31,000 this year.

The decline is particularly evident in Quebec and Ontario, where differential tuition fees for foreign students are high. In Quebec, for example, tuition for foreign students can be as much as \$6,000 per year compared to the approximately \$500 paid by Canadian students. Provinces that do not charge differential fees or those in which the tuition differential is smaller did not experience such a significant drop in foreign student numbers.

University and government officials speculate that many foreign students may be choosing to attend American universities rather than staying in Canada. They also note that the drop in foreign student figures could partly explain the fact that enrolment at

Canadian universities was lower than expected this year, with an estimated increase of only 2.4 per cent across the country.

More than three million Canadians enrolled in adult education courses in 1983, according to a recently released survey conducted by the federal government. The courses ranged from job-related training to those taken for personal development, to hobby classes.

Women are more likely than men to continue their education through such courses, the survey states. Adult learners also shared other characteristics. Higher participation rates were reported for university graduates, people born in Canada, those living in the western provinces, and single, divorced or separated women. More than three-quarters of all adult learners were under the age of 35, the survey shows.

Most people enrolled in adult classes at educational institutions rather than non-school settings such as the workplace or community centres. In fact, more than four out of ten academically-oriented courses were provided by universities.

Women lured to Berkeley

from William Norris

WASHINGTON The University of California at Berkeley, near Los Angeles, is making a positive bid to attract more women and members of ethnic minorities as students.

Fellowships worth a total of \$300,000 are to be awarded for the 1985-86 financial year. Annual stipends of \$15,000 for postdoctoral students and \$15,000 for dissertation research will be awarded to groups

who are under-represented on the campus.

Preference will be given to candidates in computer and mathematical sciences. Applicants for the dissertation fellowships must be enrolled at the University of California, but postdoctoral awards will be made to graduates of any accredited university. Fellowships will also be given faculty advisors for research, publication and teaching.

The awards will be made for one year, but may be renewed up to three times.

Malaysians urged to use own language

by Geoffrey Parkins

The Malaysian government has called on intellectuals, researchers and specialists in the fields of applied and social sciences to interest in the use of the Malay language - Bahasa Malaysia - in their respective fields.

Education minister, Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said in Kuala Lumpur "It was time the national language was given more emphasis instead of English" in science subjects. While 90 per cent of higher education courses were now conducted in Malay, progress in the sciences has been very disappointing and many specialists in the industrial and medical research institutes preferred to teach in English.

But the obstacles preventing full implementation of the government's language policy, outlined by Mr Badawi, are formidable.

In many science subjects, for example, an equivalent Malay terminology simply does not exist, and where it does there is a chronic shortage of textbooks and teaching materials.

Since 1966, more than 30,000 new Malay words have been introduced into the main scientific fields, and between 60 to 80 original or translated books are published every year. With more than 3,000 fields of study, the differing requirements from one university to another, and a shortage of writers, translators and editors, progress was bound to be slow.

Mr Badawi added that he recognised that it was not possible for Malay to be used in certain instances, such as where a shortage of local technical personnel led to the use of foreign scientists from overseas.

The report, which contained de-

overseas news

Renewed attack on US student aid

from William Norris

WASHINGTON The Reagan administration seems set to return to its attack on aid for students when the 1985 budget proposals emerge later this month.

There has been no official announcement, but informed speculation has it that the president will try to slash need-based aid by 50 per cent, and cripple the Guaranteed Student Loan programme by eliminating the in-school interest subsidy.

These proposals are similar to those which the administration tried unsuccessfully to push through Congress in 1983. In addition, it is believed that a \$4,000 cap will be sought on total student aid from all federal sources, and that students will be barred from the GSL programme if their family's income exceeds \$30,000 - regardless of need.

Charles B. Saunders, vice president for governmental relations for the American Council on Education, commented last week that the \$4,000 cap proposal would reduce awards primarily for the neediest undergraduate students attending higher-priced institutions, and for graduate and professional school students. "The second proposal would mean a special hardship for middle-income students attending higher-priced undergraduate institutions and on most graduate and professional school students who currently rely on Guaranteed Student Loans as the primary means to meeting college costs," he said.

Mr Saunders is also forecasting that the new Reagan budget will seek to eliminate the supplemental education

opportunity grants - which are of particular importance to students who attend independent institutions or public colleges outside their home state. At worst, some 690,000 awards totalling \$412m could be wiped out in the fiscal year 1985.

Other candidates for the axe include the federal capital contributions to the national direct student loan programme, currently scheduled to provide 240,000 awards worth \$190m this year; state student incentive grants (federal grants, which are matched by the states); graduate fellowships for minorities, women, and participants in the humanities and public service programmes; and the trio scheme which provides essential special services to disadvantaged students to encourage their enrolment and retention in higher education. The first of these is critical for low-income students who are unable to obtain bank loans through the GSL programme.

The cuts will not go unchallenged, and there is some optimism in higher education circles that the proposals can be defeated. Mr Robert Atwell, new president of the American Council on Education, claimed last week that the college community appeared ready to work together to fight the president's plans.

But if prospects look grim for students on the national front, things are looking up in some of the states. Eight southern states are now using state funds to assist students at private institutions, and total tuition grants are up \$5m from last year to a total of \$122m. Texas is the leader, spending \$20.8m with a maximum grant of \$1,630 per student.

Where graduates are being forced into hard labour

from Geoff Maslen

MELBOURNE Young graduates from Australian universities and colleges of advanced education are having to work as unskilled labourers to support themselves, according to the results of a national survey.

Of those available for full-time work, about one in 12 newly graduated students of biological science were in manual jobs, while more than a third were seeking employment in their chosen field when the survey was carried out.

An even higher proportion of arts and craft graduates from colleges of advanced education were in unskilled jobs and more than a half were looking for full-time work, the results of the survey show.

The annual survey by the Graduate Careers Council showed that between 2 per cent and 9 per cent of graduates in the humanities, sociology, chemistry, physics, mathematics and mechanical engineering areas had taken up manual work.

Among graduates who had completed courses in humanities, chemistry, physics and psychology, between a quarter and a third were still looking for full-time work four or five months

after finishing their studies. But the employment picture generally for Australian graduates, including those with graduate diplomas and higher degrees, showed a marked improvement in 1984 compared with that of 1983. Overall, the proportion of first-degree university graduates looking for work fell from more than 9 per cent in 1983 to less than 6 per cent last year.

In colleges of advanced education, the proportion of graduates still looking for full-time work four or five months after graduating dropped from a little over 8 per cent in 1983 to less than 7 per cent in 1984.

"After the sharp fall in graduate employment last year, there was some concern that the graduate labour market would stay depressed, but this has not been so," the chairman of the Graduate Careers Council, Mr J. D. Norgard, said. "Private employers in particular have recruited actively from almost every field of study."

Government and semi-government bodies in Australia continue to absorb large proportions of the young graduate labour market. Curiously, nearly two-thirds of the 1983 sociology graduates who were available for full-time work found jobs with government agencies.

Research laboratory staffing restructured

from David Dickson

PARIS The French government has announced details of a massive shake-up in the career structure of the 38,000 scientists, technicians and administrators in its research laboratories.

The move follows three years of intense negotiation with scientific organizations, laboratory directors and trade unions representing research and technical staff.

The reforms aim to simplify job classification. For example, within the laboratories and research institutes run by the national science research body (CNRS), there will now be just two categories of professional scientists, assistants and directors - compared with four categories that have existed previously. Similarly, the number of different categories for

engineering, technical and administrative staff has been reduced from 22 to 13.

The government is also seeking to increase the mobility of both research and technical staff between different institutions and research organizations, primarily by introducing more formal criteria for appointment and promotion that will in principle make it easier for credentials gained in one place to be acknowledged in another.

The government has been committed since the passing of the research law in the summer of 1982 and its enactment from the beginning of 1984 to apply full civil service status to all those employed by research organizations such as CNRS and the national institute for age, health and medical research (INSERM). Previously, these were employed solely on contracts.

But the government has had to

Donald Fields visits Lund University in Sweden

Ancient and modern

In the latter half of the twentieth century Europe may have seen the demise of ivory tower-style universities, but one of its most advanced societies has started to appreciate the value of an old and largely unspoiled intellectual centre.

In proportion to population, Lund in southern Sweden swarms far more with students than Oxford and perhaps any other traditional seat of learning in Europe - 23,000 out of 78,000 inhabitants. Some liken its atmosphere to that of Uppsala, 45 miles north of Stockholm - but compared with all other towns in Sweden Lund is an idyll where spontaneous human warmth is allowed to bloom.

Founded in 1668 and comprising eight faculties and 160 institutes (including half the medical faculty and a teacher-training school housed in nearby Malmö), Lund is now the largest university in the Nordic countries. In 1982/83 its budget, 73 per cent from the state and 27 per cent from research, councils and corporate sources, totalled Kroner 1,108 (about £100m). Of this, 32 per cent went into conventional teaching and 44 per cent into research. The undergraduate population was swelled by 2,538 research students defined as "active" and around 7,000 academic and other staff.

Within Sweden the distinctive role of Lund, spread before a cathedral and classically elegant administrative buildings, is to develop new types of education and fields of research, to be a catalyst in spheres as diverse as ethics and computers.

For a country widely regarded as excessively centralized, the framework is remarkably liberal - partly in response to the wishes of students bent upon refining their individual talents. Not only is Lund allowed considerable autonomy in a national context: within the university, responsibility for budgeting, the core of so much else, is devolved.

The rector, Professor Hakan Westling said: "We want to recover a feeling of shared values and common ground between student and teacher. Apart from two small occupations, we were spared the harsher side of the student revolt of 1968 and after, and now students more and more appreciate being able to approach teachers as private persons, not as officials."

To meet a group of Lund staff and students is to experience some of the academic graces and relaxed give-and-take that have started to elude Scandinavian universities located in capital cities or in ambitious provincial centres that are fired more by a spirit of competition against each other than by an ingrained legacy of intellectual pursuit.

All involved in an informal discussion praised the easy access by bicycle to all points round the snug town, the absence of motorized traffic in the centre, the ease with which all members of the university became acquainted. Both students and Lund staff and teachers deferred by the



Academic idyll: the administrative centre at Lund

bureaucracy rife in the capital are delighted with Lund.

From his Gothenburg background Professor Ole Wärneryd, a culture geography specialist who is dean of the social science faculty, enthuses over a beautiful microcosm, the symbiosis of soul, mind and body that Lund represents. With a stint at the London School of Economics among his completed assignments abroad, he feels the need for academics to stop aside from themselves occasionally and debate the expectations they have of a university.

In a recent critical compendium of humanistic essays on research work at Lund, he has declared that "educating a researcher is not an art - it is an impossibility". He urges that in this respect Sweden start addressing itself to potential and creativity instead of similarity and effectiveness.

Acting professor Boel Fjodgren is chairman of the university committee for promoting equality between the sexes. Stimulated by her time compar-

ing Swedish and American labour law at Yale, she enthuses over the "renaissance men" frequently Jewish, who have carried the critical academic faculty to its highest plane, and believes intellectual cradles bereft of bureaucracy and bringing out the creativity in people are what the USA has to offer Europe.

With women accounting for only 3 per cent of the professors but all of 100 per cent of the secretaries at Lund, Dr Fjodgren wants her committee to be given teeth and the university to adopt an overt gender role in removing such distortions: "Sex is important when it comes to taking the decisions on who gets what."

Perhaps the rector, Professor Westling, best sums up why this, rather than newer and shinier campuses, comes closest to the wavelength of the growing number of Swedes who think their country has now been sufficiently dehumanized: "Because students and teachers belong together, Lund really is relevant."



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Unesco answers back

With Britain under notice of withdrawal controversial director-general Amadou Mahtar M'Bow replies to his critics in an interview with John O'Leary



Mr M'Bow: articulate, cultured and convivial

Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director-general of Unesco, is not the ogre portrayed in the British and American press. Although governments have been careful not to personalize their criticisms, they certainly have not discouraged a press campaign which made Mr M'Bow a convenient scapegoat for the shortcomings of the United Nations agency. As the man at the helm of the organization, he has been the target of allegations of all types of mismanagement, including corruption, megalomania, left-wing bias and straightforward incompetence.

As the head of a notoriously unwieldy bureaucracy, he certainly has considerable power and cannot (nor does he seek to) escape blame for the practices which have exasperated several Western governments. Yet seasoned observers of Unesco agree that the faults did not arrive with Mr M'Bow; indeed, some of the criticisms might have been addressed with more justification to his predecessor, Mr René Maheu.

There certainly is no suggestion that Mr M'Bow is anything but conscientious and capable, while allegations of corruption are generally dismissed as inaccurate or even malicious. An interview with him first confirmed and then disproved many of the popularly-held beliefs about both him and his organization. A delay of almost a month in fixing a date amply demonstrated the scale of Unesco's bureaucracy; a last-minute (temporary) refusal to fulfil the appointment seemed to confirm the accepted wisdom on his own position; but the interview itself left quite the opposite impression.

Mr M'Bow emerged as an articulate, cultured and convivial man, who is by no means the overbearing character one might expect. He was understandably defensive about the efforts of British and American policies, but talked freely and at length about the situation in which Unesco found itself, the criticisms made of the agency and the reforms now in progress.

He brushed off the personal attacks, pointing out that he had been elected unanimously by the member states and had not been criticized by any of them since. "Press attacks have been based on unverified gossip and innuendo and I do my best to ignore them since I feel that what is at stake in the present controversy goes far beyond my own person and affects the future of international cooperation as we have known it," he said.

"If changes should be made in our approaches, our methods or even our aims, then these should be fully debated," he added. "But it serves no purpose to attack the chief executive of an international organization by references to his person, his family or even his religion."

In the past nine months, possible changes certainly have been discussed in considerable detail; although Mr M'Bow is not prepared to admit that the American and British threats of withdrawal provided the catalyst. He stressed that he had already convened five working groups to advise on reforms before the executive board decided to set up its temporary committee to recommend changes. The only concession he would make to the suspicion that he had bowed to pressure was to admit that the changes might have been introduced in a different order and on a different timescale without action by the United Kingdom and the United States.

Not would he concede that he had been slow to start the process of reform. "An international agency is a living thing," he said. "One cannot prune and water at the same time." There had been many changes during his stewardship and reevaluation was a continuing activity, under way well before the current controversy and set to proceed afterwards, whatever the outcome.

None the less, there is no denying that the sense of urgency and purpose about internal changes coincided with last April's letter from Mr Timothy Raison, minister for overseas development, setting out Britain's proposals. Mr M'Bow plainly has more respect for the British government's closely argued case than the unpredictable way in which the United States acted, at one moment expressing satisfaction with the way events were developing at Unesco and giving notice of withdrawal the next. The loss of the United States is by far the biggest financial blow, but Mr M'Bow believes it is a mistake to see Unesco's crisis as primarily financial.

"There is no doubt that the withdrawal of one or other member state would deprive the organization of financial contributions, but it is for the remaining member states to take the necessary steps to ensure that its work can continue," he said. "As long as Unesco remains true to the aims for which it was created, it cannot be the victim of any kind of damage."

"It is those who leave who stop contributing to the aims of the organization. In fact, they are renouncing the ideals of international co-operation," said Mr M'Bow. "Therefore, it is those who leave the organization who can come to some harm if they think they can live outside the international community."

"I think it is really a very big mistake to try to pin up the contribution that organizations 'make' in terms of their financial contribution. I do not think that any country can in fact impose its will on the totality of the international milieu by denying it

funds. If one, two, three, or even 10 leave, as long as the others have the will to continue to cooperate internationally, that will not affect the organization."

Indeed, Mr M'Bow even contrived to find a silver lining to the cloud of withdrawals in the need then for member states to decide exactly what they wanted from the agency. What Mr M'Bow wants is obviously poles apart from what the American or British governments want, although, as the director-general quite reasonably stresses, he does not vote through Unesco's programme.

He sees Unesco primarily as a global organization for intellectual collaboration, not a development agency, although the needs of the third world are of paramount importance. As such, much of Unesco's work must remain reflective and Paris-based rather than decentralized and concentrating on fieldwork, as Britain would like.

Mr M'Bow insists that he is not against decentralization and claims to have pushed through some movement out of Paris despite staff opposition. Although he admits that some 80 per cent of Unesco's own budget is spent in Paris, he points out that less than half of all the money the organization spends (which comes from a variety of sources) goes there.

As on a number of issues, he considers Unesco to be misunderstood by its critics over decentralization. Its role both as a global coordinator and as the initiator of projects demands the presence at headquarters of experts in a number of fields and an inevitably large army of administrators. He does not deny that international organizations, Unesco included, are prone to unnecessary bureaucracy, but thinks that both the feasibility and the desirability of a major shift of emphasis to the regions is misguided.

Similarly on another common criticism of his actions as director-general, that he consistently leaves key positions vacant, Mr M'Bow claims to be misunderstood. He insists that a policy

of not filling vacancies immediately has been necessary to keep Unesco's budget on an even keel, rather than being a device for maximizing his own power and influence.

If this policy was questionable before, the United States' withdrawal midway through a programme for which the budget had already been set surely makes it indispensable now. Mr M'Bow has told his staff that he will do his best to ensure that there are no redundancies, but one of the British successes has been to see that there will be no immediate increase in subscriptions to compensate for the loss of US membership. It had already been decided that the budget would be held steady in real terms. Balancing the books will be anything but easy, and whether or not the United Kingdom carries through its threat to leave, member states are going to have to decide between reduced activity and increased contributions.

Naturally, he is anxious for Britain to remain a member, as much for symbolic as financial reasons. Every one at Unesco fears a bandwagon effect among Western, industrialized nations. And the subsequent decision by Singapore to give notice of withdrawal, even more gloom, since a drift away by third world governments would destroy the agency's *raison d'être*.

There is a feeling that Unesco has bent over backwards to accommodate Western critics since first Mr Raison and then Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary, spelt out British demands. Many fear that too much political capital has been invested in attacks on Unesco for a change of heart to be a serious possibility.

Mr M'Bow was prepared to counter all the allegations made by Mrs Thatcher, the prime minister, that Unesco was politically biased, extravagant, over-bureaucratic and a threat to the freedom of the press. The majority of decisions were taken by consensus, British auditors constantly examined Unesco's activities to see that they gave value for money, and administrators constituted only 6 per cent of

professional posts. The issue of press freedom has been one of the most consistently controversial for Unesco ever since discussions started on the so-called New World Information and Communication Order began. Proposals such as the licensing of journalists and ever-increasing central controls of the press have smacked of totalitarianism to the West. And although the subject has been put "on the back burner" in the last year, it remains an extremely sensitive area.

As far as Mr M'Bow is concerned, there is no case to answer since Unesco now has no firm policy for implementing the new world order and no power to enforce changes in any single country. "The facts are that there is no single word in any of Unesco's programmes, documents or official statements to justify my accusation of suppressing press freedom," he said. "Indeed, the main thrust of Unesco's International Programme on the Development of Communication - set up, I might add, following a US proposal - is to help developing countries build up the media, thus increasing the plurality of voices on which, by the classical definition, press freedom depends."

However, it is difficult to counter successfully accusations as sweeping and as entrenched as Mrs Thatcher's. Mr M'Bow prefers to stand on his record in office, which has seen Unesco's membership grow, despite the loss of the United States, from 13 to 160 countries - a total in excess of the United Nations' itself. He cites the increase in the number and scope of programmes such as Unesco's major mental initiative, Man and the Biosphere as evidence of achievement under his leadership. That programme has now created 243 biosphere reserves to protect precious flora and fauna, while others have a good record in saving endangered items of value to the cultural heritage.

In higher education, the projects listed with most pride are those which led to the establishment of teacher training colleges in many parts of Africa and the painstaking negotiation of conventions for the mutual recognition of diplomas. But Mr M'Bow talks big projects tackling illiteracy in Latin America and Africa as the success story in education.

Whether any of this will be enough to prompt a rethink by the British government if next autumn's general conference in Sofia goes well, Mr M'Bow was not prepared to guess. He certainly did not underestimate the importance of the decision. "The world has changed tremendously since 1945," he said. "And my personal feeling is that we do not have any alternative but to try to live together in peace."

"Whether the human race continues to affirm its solidarity to live together in peace, in respect of the rights of the individual as well as the rights of the people, and also work for material understanding among all peoples, or will be just a state of barbarism, and when I talk about barbarism, I am talking about the destruction of all that man has achieved."

"One can believe that or not, but it is the reason that Unesco was created, along with the whole United Nations system," he said. "Therefore, I do not look at the withdrawal of the United States or the United Kingdom in terms of funds but it raises questions about the whole United Nations system and international cooperation in general."

Consider just three or four snapshots. There is the shy, somewhat self-effacing man, as seen wanderingly self-consciously by himself on the Brighton promenade in his immaculate silk dressing gown after the bombing of the Grand Hotel. He had even remembered to bring out his red box and found time to catch up with some paperwork. The fighter in him appeared soon after in a tough off-the-cuff speech to the conference. There he the loner as when a friend found him at home (again) in his dressing gown on a Saturday evening, surrounded by biology textbooks, exclaiming: "It is wonderful what they have discovered." Then there is the agoniser who even now is only too ready to confess an error, saying: "I am always asking myself if I am wrong in some way? Few other politicians do. They would consider it masochism. Then there is the seeker after truth as when officials at the Department of Education and Science last year found him during a school visit only to find him talking to a group of pupils in an apparently vain, effort to find out how they might be better motivated. Finally there is the great explainer, as when he stays behind after a speech to field random questions: few ministers would be up to it.

Sir Keith says he came into politics because of his concern for poverty. Yet he was born into prosperity. His father was Lord Mayor of London (then the inherited baronetcy) founder of Bovis, the building contractor giant. He went to Harrow, captaining the cricket second XI. He remembers being obsessed with cricket, and describes as "absolutely intoxicating" hitting a six off the first ball of the match, a feat he did twice. Then came Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a first in law. He served as a captain in the Royal Artillery, was wounded, and mentioned in despatches. His nickname was Smokey Joe after his special-

High Priest, Mad Monk or seeker after truth?

Paul Flather starts a series on the education politicians with an interview with Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science

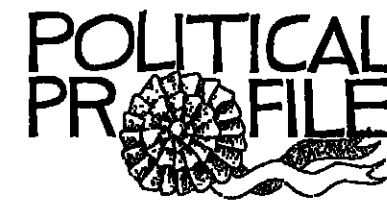
Sir Keith Joseph is nothing if not resilient. At a private seminar in Oxford after a week in which he had been forced to backtrack on student grant cuts, rousing fury among students and militant Tory backbenchers alike, he was to be seen taking a full part in the debate. He took detailed notes, screwing up each piece of foolscap into a tight ball in front of him once he had finished with it. Not for him a quiet trip to the country to get over the trauma.

For 20 years he has been one of the senior figures in the Conservative party, and it is arguable that his was the key role in switching Tory thinking to its present monetarist course. Certainly that is the view of William Keegan, economics editor of *The Observer*, who sees Sir Keith as the leading economic evangelist for the new right. With such huge claims being made for his achievements, Sir Keith can probably afford a wry smile over "a little local difficulty" about student grants. In any case he may have won a greater prize if student loans are now back on the agenda.

He has arguably the best brain in the House of Commons yet he remains the most puzzling of politicians. To his critics from the left he is the guru of monetarism, the high priest of Thatcherism, fanatical in his support for the power of the individual and his denigration of the role of the state. To his critics from the right he is soft, perhaps even a social socialist, a moderate when it comes to action. Wherein lies the real Sir Keith and what drives the man? How indeed does he relate to the unemployed in Liverpool?

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He entered politics with the reputation of a progressive, moving in with both the liberal-inclined Tory Bow group, and the One Nation group. He opposed Suez in 1956 and was soon spotted by Edward Heath, then chief whip, as a high flyer. By 1959 he was a junior minister at Housing and Local Government, and by 1962 he was in Harold Macmillan's Cabinet. But even by 1964 he was beginning to move to the economic right. In 1970 Heath made him Secretary of State for Health and Social Services, and for four years he worked hard in his department and kept away from the great confrontation over inflation and the unions. Defeat for the Tories in 1974 - the key year in Sir Keith's development - gave him time to take stock and he underwent his now famous conversion to "real Conservatism."

First in a speech in Upminster, and then in a widely publicized speech at Preston in September he began to distance himself from the Heath policies, blaming deficit spending for fueling inflation. As he said at the time: "We made two great mistakes. We didn't limit the money supply and didn't let prices go." The miners were allowed to win and the consumer was protected from the consequences. The effect on the Tory party was electric. With the new Centre for Policy Studies already working on market philosophy Sir Keith was being seen as an alternative leader. There was until his fatal speech a month later at Edgobas, where he was to point out that the increasing proportion of children born to mothers of the lowest two socio-economic groups was the "threat to the balance of our population."

His speech was mostly about the permissive society but the section on abortion hit the headlines. Sir Keith had to issue scores of denials and clarifications, and MPs began to have second thoughts about his leadership capabilities. When the challenge to Heath was mounted he stood down in favour of Margaret Thatcher, and the rest is history. But he stuck to his guns, giving more than 150 speeches on the morality of capitalism at universities and polytechnics between 1975 and 1977 often in the face of intense student hostility. His thesis (when he was allowed to speak) was simple: to turn on its head the idea that the individual tended to act immorally while the state did things that were moral.

What changed him from 1954 One Nation to the 1974 Friedmanite economist? The fact, he says, that prosperity in Britain had steadily declined relative to its neighbours. Our expectations had far outstripped our resources. Something was going wrong, and it was the lack of sound money. He is careful to apportion the blame: patchy management, uncomprehending trade unions, allowed to rule the economy by successive governments. "So your Liverpool worker, or non-worker, is a victim of the failures of the past 30 years. The chickens are coming



Snapshots of Sir Keith: amused, pensive and shell-shocked by the Brighton bombing

home to roost," he says.

He was persuaded by two men, and inspired by two others. Alfred Sherman and Alan Walters did much to show Sir Keith the road to Damascus in 1974. Both are knights of Mrs Thatcher's round table themselves now, one heading up the CPS, the other a key economic adviser. He was inspired by the works of Hayek on political and economic philosophy, and Friedman on economic planning. As J.K. Galbraith has written: "Britain has in effect volunteered (by voting in Thatcherism) to be the Friedmanite guinea-pig."

He does not like to take too much credit himself. "Look, I was a very late maturer myself. I tried to persuade Mr Heath and my colleagues and share with them my insights. I did not have them at the right time to stop the intensifying well-intentioned increase in spending they made. I deserve no credit for my behaviour as a minister. It was only when I failed to persuade them I came out openly for a new look at the causes of unemployment and inflation."

What of unemployment now, he admits to bitter disappointment that it has not flattened off. "It must surely happen sooner or later." Until then the Liverpool non-worker must bear with Sir Keith's economic experiment.

Sir Keith has now done more than three years at Elizabeth House, one of the longest stints since the 1950s, and notwithstanding the student grants furore, he has been winning bouquets for some of his reforms. It is rather ironic that while the education service as a whole shrinks under the Treasury axe, Sir Keith, naturally convinced that his department must take its share of cuts, appears to be tackling difficult problems with a moderate, managerial approach. The ideological Joseph, though, has also been at work: the school vouchers scheme was dropped only because it would involve a long and hostile battle through Parliament; student loans may now be back on the agenda; he has indulged over alleged fraud in his Open University and North London Polytechnic courses, recognized a private university; and attempted to snuff out the Social Science Research Council.

The Buckingham Charter, was justified on merit. The OU courses were referred to neutral Treasury officials so that they could assess the evidence and send a dossier to the OU for serious discussion. The SSRC was to have been abolished but Lord Rothchild reported "the other way" so Sir Keith was left with cutting its budget and forcing it to drop the word science from its title. It was all "proper liberal scruple" according to Sir Keith. A deeper understanding of how the man thinks, and his record against statist type research and a grudge against the OU suggest there must have been greater motivations. His current theme is to break down hostility from education to business.

Back to the Joseph puzzle on the question of poverty. He states over and over again that it was poverty that brought him into politics. Yet here he is, a former One Nation man, presiding over the creation of two nations,

while the well off afford nannies, the jobless suffer. His answer is simple: prosperity and public services depend on a profitable base which depends upon wave upon wave of good entrepreneurs. A familiar point in his speeches is that the English have so failed to understand the value of profit and business that they do not even have their own word for an entrepreneur. On the one hand his personal compassion is hard to doubt; on the other he comes from a prosperous background and seems to advocate few, if any, measures to combat the problem directly. He does however believe in a welfare state, not providing it is not too high to act as a disincentive for finding work.

Statism is therefore the crucial dirty word in Sir Keith's vocabulary, profit is the holy grail. Is there really no value left in Keynes? "Ah, if Keynes was still alive he would be monetarist," comes the reply. Sir Keith tells a story, told him by Hayek, who asked Keynes shortly before the great economist died: "What if there was too much money in the system?" The ever alert Keynes, mindful of the danger, replied: "Why I will make a speech about it," a rather touching belief in the role of the thinker. What then did he make of the Earl of Stockton's maiden speech in the Lords, in particular the story of the two nannies in the nursery, one who would feed a cold for a cure (the neo-Keynesian), the other who would starve a cold (the monetarist). Sir Keith was amused - a fine analogy - but not drawn.

Two other very important words in his vocabulary are equality and freedom. In a book he co-wrote with a former Oxford don, Jonathan Sumpston, now a lawyer, *Equality* (John Murray, 1979), Sir Keith argues that striving for equality is self-defeating. It should have been called *Against Equality*. A key section in the book is entitled "Poverty is not Unfreedom". Taking his cue from Sir Isaiah Berlin's definition, he takes a mechanistic view of freedom as simply "freedom from coercion". So the Liverpool non-worker is free even though he may well be very badly off. It is a narrow definition with which many would take issue on the basis that there must be an element of "freedom to act" as well, in Sir Keith's vocabulary, to choose from available options.

Academic freedom of speech has also sat heavily with Sir Keith. Ten years ago he wrote an article warning against left-wing bully boys subverting universities for their pursuit of truth. He has also been a constant target for demonstrators, recently yet again being hit by an egg, and being spat on. Yet he would never give in by not making speeches. When asked recently by a group of dons how he stands up to it, he snapped back asking why they did so little to stand up to it themselves. That in a sense is the man of Sir Keith himself: a private man, now separated for six years from his American wife. He sees his four children, one a gifted musician, regularly. Not that he is lonely. He appears to have a mission in life, which is why theological language comes so easy

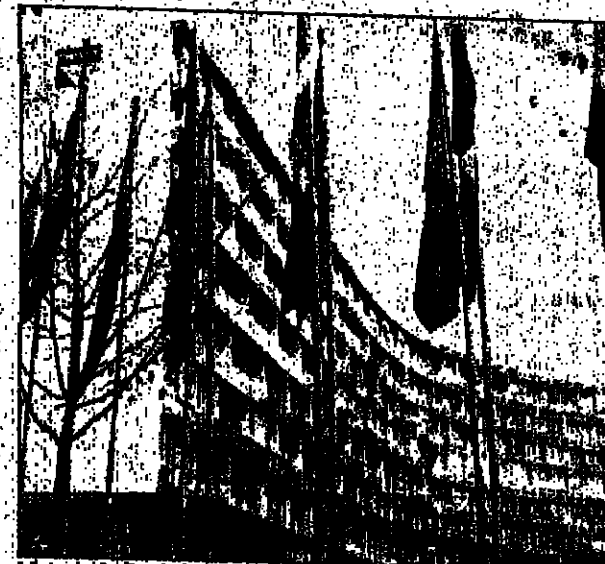
when describing him. The key is his passionate advocacy of what he sees as the only true guarantor of our liberty, namely free enterprise. For him freedom and free enterprise are part and parcel of each other - that one is impossible without the other, and indeed that freedom is threatened without free enterprise. Hence the true morality of capitalism, the evil of communism. This utter conviction he shares with Mrs Thatcher with whom he still enjoys a very close link. "I beam at the very sight of her," he says, and without any malice adds that he could never have done the Prime Minister's job himself anyway.

Sir Keith is then driven by conviction. He is fanatic about pursuing ideas to their absolute logical extreme. In this sense he is compared readily enough with two other enigmatic political figures: Tony Benn and Enoch Powell. He is dogmatic? "I speak with conviction. It is understandable people should think that. I am also perhaps a little intense about avoidable problems. They could be changed if only there were not so many false prophets." He draws breath and Scargill's name comes out. "There are so many others who are not like Scargill but who just willfully misunderstand. This country has misled itself with illusions. So I get fairly heated just with my opponents do I might add." Such claims could naturally rebound, but he seems so sure of his ground.

The paradox remains: at a personal level any number of people, from his private office staff even to some of his sharpest critics, testify to his charm and courtesy. At a recent DES gathering he was at pains to ensure everyone had a good time. But the image of the Mad Monk lingers on. "To the extent that I have said things against the grain, I have made myself into a bogey man," he says with typical candour. He cites a harmless example when 20 years ago he called for more millionaires and more bankrupts in the country and was taken to task. He still feels he was right; it would produce a more prosperous country.

Sir Keith is probably the best current example of that relatively rare species Westminster Don. He seeks truth wherever, and he is not afraid to admit he has been wrong. In fact his *mea culpa* list is a long one including tower blocks at the housing ministry and an expensive health service reorganization at the DHSS. Coupled with that he has great difficulty in projecting himself - an unusual problem for politicians. He has coined a phrase to the effect that we are constantly having to live with "the unintended consequences of our good intentions". Yet for his soaring intellect there is something rotten at the heart if he is totally unwilling to compromise on any of the fundamental tenets of his monetarism. That is what gives Sir Keith the image of a monk, a medieval theologian preaching the idea. The strange thing is that he would no doubt agree that the idea was necessary, such are the problems of the country. The Liverpool non-workers would, of course, not agree.

How the Paris headquarters is putting its house in order



Unesco's Paris headquarters: accused of excessive bureaucracy

Although it did not prove sufficient to satisfy the Government of France, which has unprecedented steps to reform itself since Mr Raison first wrote to Mr M'Bow last April.

The process was largely irrelevant to the United States since its permanent delegate, Mrs Jean Gerard, said in October: "If all the management and personnel and budgetary reforms were agreed to, if Unesco quite suddenly became the perfect model of administrative efficiency, management effectiveness and staff productivity, that still would not, by itself, be enough. We must do things well, but it must do the right things. We have no interest in simply trying to produce a machine which works efficiently but does the wrong things."

For Britain, however, it has never been a question of political bias. The Government, through Mr Raison's letters and subsequent action, has been clear that it has an agenda for change by which it will judge the organization. Until the general conference in October

it will be impossible to tell just how far Unesco has moved. Sir Geoffrey, in his letter giving notice of withdrawal cited nine areas in which more progress was needed, including further concentration of programmes and identification of priorities; an emphasis on practical activities; an agreement on reducing Unesco's budget; and overall programme to allow for "change in membership"; the appointment of outside advisers; less overlap with other functions away from headquarters.

But officials concede that there has been significant progress in almost all the areas identified by Mr Raison. These include: Management. Some delegation of authority from Mr M'Bow to his deputies; formal reorganization; management and financial restructuring; some decentralization of auditors; and expansion of the role of auditors. On the evaluation of work (stressed by Britain) there has also been some progress through the strengthening of a central evaluation unit.

Governing bodies. Measures have been

agreed to restore the authority of the executive board and the general conference at the expense of the secretariat.

● **Policy-making.** It has been agreed to extend the principle and practice of decision-taking by consensus, although a veto has been ruled out. A number of changes are expected to make future work more technical and relevant in the opinion of British officials.

● **Programmes.** Proposals go some way towards down-grading politically controversial programmes, particularly where communications are concerned. The need for judgments based on urgency, usefulness and efficacy was accepted.

● **Monitoring.** British pressure for an effective mechanism to monitor the implementation of reforms was successful in securing an extension of the life of the Temporary Commission which has put forward the changes. It will begin work in April, looking at specific areas and is considered of crucial importance if the Government's initiative is not to have been wasted.

Jon Turney looks at the issue of intellectual property and the problems surrounding it

Mind over grey matter

The missing ingredient on British science students' courses would be introduced like this: "Today's lecture is on intellectual property - how to keep hold of your good ideas and exploit them at the same time. Your lecturers in management, finance and innovation have told you how important it is for our scientists to take their ideas to market. I'm here to tell you how important it is to protect them first."

A few scientists and research managers are starting to hear talks on these lines on short courses, but they are few and far between. The commercial world thinks they should be a normal part of the undergraduate curriculum.

Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, put it this way at a recent conference on industry and higher education: "Patents and copyright are of vital importance to industry and intellectual property rights ought to feature in the training of all scientists and engineers in the future. Proper safeguard of intellectual property by higher education could also provide those institutions with some much needed additional income."

His comment sums up two of the arguments being used to encourage higher education institutions to consider intellectual property more seriously. Industry, and the Department of Trade and Industry, fears academics are lax about protecting exploitable ideas, which are then taken up by overseas companies. And they both argue there could be profits for British universities, as well as companies, if they took more care to guard their inventions.

At the same time, the framework within which universities have to pursue their interests is changing, with reforms of the Patent Office in prospect and the promised withdrawal of the British Technology

Group's customary rights of first refusal to exploit inventions from publicly-funded research. The lag between the Prime Minister's announcement of the latter change, in September 1983, and the new guidelines shows the Government finds it as difficult to grapple with the details of intellectual property as other organizations. But both sets of changes mean that higher education administrators have to keep step with shifts in the ground rules just when many are anxious to forge closer links with companies, through contract research, consultancies and collaborative work.

As basic research becomes more closely allied to industrial application, handling intellectual property raises a series of problems for universities and polytechnics. As with industrial liaison more generally, their responses vary. Some institutions have in-house expertise in the intricacies of the law, and can draw up their own agreements. But they still have to fend off unsatisfactory offers from companies who have come to regard universities as a soft touch, according to Susan Jacobs, research contracts officer at Imperial College, London.

Where there is no home-grown service, universities will have to decide who offers the best deal when the BTG monopoly is replaced by a free market in handling inventions and ideas.

Two new concerns have already begun trying to attract university business in advance of the new regime. The finance group Investors in Industry (3i) has joined forces with the American Research Corporation, which is now offering a complete assessment, patenting and sales service for universities seeking to profit

from promising research. The US arm of the corporation has been doing this for 70 years.

The service to British universities will be free, until any patent granted shows a return - when the company will take a 40 per cent royalty. This is much higher than the five per cent or currently sought by the BTG, but the money dreamed off will go into a trust fund for new university research grants, after allowances for the company's expenses. An extra inducement is that the link with 3i should provide ready access to venture capital to back good ideas.

Research Corporation will be competing with another private sector enterprise, BASE (Business Applications of Science and Engineering), also set up in 1984, on the initiative of Sir Henry Chilver, vice-chancellor of Cranfield Institute of Technology. But it will also be competing with the British Technology Group, who are revamping their academic liaison in the hope of retaining university custom.

The BTG hopes its experience in the field will still prove attractive to universities in the free market, and it has appointed a new liaison team to four universities and drum up custom. The group will also offer finance to develop ideas to the point where they can be taken up by industry, and has promised to invest £15m a year in projects at universities and public laboratories.

It is too soon to know how many institutions will look beyond the BTG for this service, but the rivalry with the private sector should cut the number of complaints about its sluggishness in reaching decisions. And while all these agencies have the potential disadvantage that any pa-

tent is held by the third party, which channels licence income back to the university, they may still get a better deal from industry than a university acting alone.

A second problem, apart from deciding whom to deal with, is raising awareness in institutions that intellectual property rights must be protected. A scientist's first impulse is to publish, which immediately bars the way to patent rights.

Britain has plenty of examples of lucrative innovations which were left free for others to exploit, the most famous in recent years being the discovery of monoclonal antibodies at the Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge. Others include a technique for speeding up animal growth perfected at the Agricultural and Food Research Council's meat research institute three years ago.

One possible way round this is to adopt the American practice of permitting patent applications up to a year after first scientific publication. The Americans have tabled proposals before the Geneva-based World Intellectual Property Organization to extend this to other countries, but the Department of Trade and Industry here is dubious about the overall benefit. British inventors can already apply for patents in the US under these conditions but US interests cannot do so here at the moment.

The preferred British solution is a publicity campaign, foreshadowed in a Green Paper outlining reforms of the UK patent system a year ago. But much of the detailed work will have to be done within higher education institutions.

The Department of Education and Science's PICKUP unit has sponsored development of a short course

at Manchester University designed to raise awareness of intellectual property more formally. Keith Hodgkinson, the law lecturer coordinating the course, reports a very poor knowledge of patent procedures among academic institutions and research associations consulted.

In some cases, "we found they not only didn't have any protection for their intellectual property, but didn't know they could have any", he said. Universities have been especially bad, in his view, because research departments have not known there is help available, or people "have wanted to publish and be damned to further their own academic careers".

But the question of publication is not as clear cut as this implies. Although patents are traditionally regarded as an encouragement to firms to publish full details of a new invention or process, some academic researchers are opposed to any restrictions on publication in principle. The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals took issue with a comment in the Green Paper criticising academics' "luxury on patents, and singling out monoclonal antibodies as a particularly regrettable case."

The CVCP's response argued that an over-hasty attempt to seek protection could hamper research, and suggested that restriction of free access to the technique for making monoclonals could have had "serious disadvantages for generations of investigators".

As this dispute suggests, a keen awareness of intellectual property is a source of conflict as well as advantages.

The courses Sir Terence Beckett wants to see may have to draw as ethical as well as commercial and legal expertise if they are to help science students find their way through the world of patents, rights, licences and confidentiality.

Tom Nairn examines the often ironic relationship between Britain and its monarchy

Serious curiosity about the British Crown has been singularly lacking. Beside the Matterhorn of royal junk annually churned out by the British press, the absence of real critical reflection stands out sharply. We seem hypnotized by a tepid round of ritual visitations, princely nappies and regal title-tattle.

The socialist intelligentsia can boast of only two general works this century on the modern monarchy, both by Kingsley Martin. More humbly, the second, *The Crown and the Establishment*, published in 1962, was little more than an update of *The Magic of Monarchy*, written as early as 1936. Both rested on the same desperate argument: nothing wrong with monarchy, really, if only it could be made more sensible and ordinary and less tied up with the Establishment. In 1936 Martin's confidence in British progress made him foresee quick advance to Scandinavian levels of reasonableness; by the 1960s, however, even his faith had worn thin.

Bankruptcy on the left is more surprisingly matched by a self-satisfied dearth on the right. T. S. Eliot promised a justification of royalism along Maurrasian lines but never got round to it, perhaps disappointed by the abrupt deflation of the would-be patriot king Edward VIII in the Abdication crisis of 1936. While radical thinkers have been paralyzed by the Medusa head of royal popularity, conservatives have felt little need to explain something so obviously congenial to their instincts. Only in the field of constitutional law has much continuous attention been paid to monarchy. There it is inescapably for we dwell under no mere "constitutional monarchy" but a truly monarchical constitution which, as Samuel Finer put it in 1970, "preserves not only medieval forms but the medieval essence" of sapient and secretive guidance from above. Frustratingly, Walter Bagehot's complacent commentary of 1867 remains the chief source point.

Like virtually such commentators, Bagehot perceived the monarchy primarily in relation to social class. Conservatives have remained grateful for such a useful symbol capable of stretching the hearts of the poor. Only when the latter became the working class did their representatives denounce this imposture. Britain's chief family embodies the traditional aristocratic Establishment arrogantly presuming to be the symbol of the toiling majority whose life it "knows nothing about".

The mass of devoted subjects knows perfectly well that the Queen and her entourage "cost the nation a packet". Such knowledge has little effect on royal popularity. As long as republicans cannot manage a dignified public campaign they ought to reckon the silence generally forced on them a blessing; it is preferable to prim tutting or aimless lashing about (like Willie Hamilton's).

Theoretical silence has in any case been the rule on the left. It has been easier to nurse Bagehot's bourgeois alibi and maintain that the monarchy simply doesn't matter, a headpiece only, nothing that gets in the way of the real business of politics.

The cramp comes, it is time to insist, from a characteristically mistaken perspective in royalty. The British emphasis on class and social tradition is the very thing which renders Britain's royal institution incomprehensible. For both the genesis of the contemporary monarchy and its apparently unstoppable popularity are quite clearly phenomena of national not merely social significance. They are elements in a drama of unresolved national identity. All classes have an inevitable stake in the overall national culture. In England-Britain this definition has, since the defeat of criticism been overwhelmingly - and on the whole successfully - archaic, traditionalist, politically deferential and royal.

British self-definition has for much of that same period also been liberal. The once omnipotent Whig ideology of history decreed that, despite Empire and Eton, rational progress was the *leitmotif*. "Backwardness" merely a respectful and sustaining counterpoint. Amid the wreckage of the 1980s one minor blessing to count must surely be the fatal-looking blight now afflicting this belief-system.

We are at last beginning to understand something of how the twentieth-century's dominant traditionalism was constructed. An outstanding essay by David Cannadine in Hobsbawm and Ranger's *The Invention of Tradition* has



"They're just like us": has the sentiment inspired a cult of ordinariness?

The glamour of backwardness

shows how much of our thousand-year old grandeur was hastily contrived towards the end of Queen Victoria's reign. Before then, the rude and incompetent ceremonial of our parvenu dynasties had been the laughing stock of courtly Europe. The agents and motives of this astonishing transformation are now objects of scholarly scrutiny, as a more discriminating "history from above" tries to catch up with "history from below".

Britain's old regime discovered a wonderful new elixir in its mounting battle for empire and against the menace of socialism. However certain insular conditions made a crucial difference to the result. While not a democratic republic, Britain's state and constitution remained different from (and in advance of) the more authentically ancient regimes of continental Europe. It remained what 1688 had made it - a capitalist (but non-industrial) oligarchy a transitional polity which had endured into permanence thanks to naval power and colonial assets. The assorted simulacra of democracy rigged up between the 1830s and the 1880s did not and still do not amount to the genuine article.

It may seem a long way from George III to questions of twentieth-century survival. But our subject is a system with notoriously long *durées* of development. In an article entitled "The Apotheosis of George III", published in *Past and Present* last February, Linda Colley argued that George III's reign showed the nascent structure of effective Anglo-British nationalism, germinated in the self-doubting decade after the loss of the American colonies, strengthened in the long battle with France. So strong and so conservative was this new populist tide that even an aging and disturbed George could be elevated to national sainthood: a British Napoleon.

There is another major irony at work here. The epoch of triumphant conservatism, when our old regime first showed its powers of persistence has been publicized above all as that of the semi-revolutionary making of the English Working Class. A poetic celebration of the moral superiority of the vanquished has constantly drawn attention away from the victorious state and so from the architecture of national hegemony.

Monarchy was to traverse moments of even deeper unpopularity than it had known in the eighteenth-century. But a template had been cast and tested which, when circumstances demanded, could easily be revived. Such conditions were revived from the 1870s onwards. After its mid-century of supremacy the state was aggrandized by powerful foreign empires and, from within, by new urban masses. One aspect of the ruling order's mobilization against them was to be an equally intense and permanent exaltation of the Crown; with only the minor hiccup of Edward VIII, that has continued into our century of decline.

The Empire was important in getting the machinery going again but the royal hypothesis was a variety of nationalism, not of imperialism. As Empire dwindled, the familiar talismans of our community identity has

loomed ever larger.

Like the Hanoverian original, that identity has been largely justified and consolidated by success in war. Defeat would have consigned it to the same graveyard as other old regimes. From Trafalgar to Port Stanley each victory has in fact contributed to forming an Anglo-British *Gemeinschaft*.

Just how was this feat accomplished? How essential is the monarchy to its ideological mechanism? The apparent simplicity of Britain's sentimental fixation dissolves under analysis into a weird thicket of questions. The class fixation of conventional English thought encouraged critics to see monarchy as an endorsement of hierarchy. Yet ostensibly (and for the most part sincerely) the modern royal families have denied the charge, as they have rejected any association with racism. The point is, surely, that their primal and determining ideological link is with the state rather than directly with civil society. Only secondarily and indirectly do they underwrite social privilege.

As for national identity, a conceptual mistake parallel to that enshrined in the Whig notion of history has almost always been made. In his *Nationhood in meaning and history* written nearly 30 years ago, Hans Kohn expressed it with classic vigour. "The first full manifestation of modern nationalism occurred in seventeenth-century England" through the revolution and Civil War. These created the consciousness of being a "new Israel", the Chosen People of Protestantism. But of course (as Kohn's argument unwittingly shows) the one thing this could not be was a full manifestation of nationalism in any developmental sense. The earliness of Absolutism's end here, the religious matrix and the elite's successful repression of democracy all restrained national identity just as they did the new state-form. Both were to remain permanently transitional.

In the terrain of nationalist ideology Britain's royal symbolism has a specifically fetishistic character. The substitution of a fetish object, really at a disturbing distance, exorcises all its potentially disturbing features. Under threat, the fetish is automatically intensified; the greater its incomparable glamour becomes, the more unthinkable its loss. It is surely of some significance that in his study of *Fetishism*, Freud was driven to precisely the analogy under discussion here. Referring to the fear of unbearable loss which the fetish keeps at bay, he says: "In later life, a grown man may perhaps experience a similar panic when the cry goes up that 'distance, distance, danger'." "Conservation of the fetish requires considerable effort, from individual or community."

As imperial symbolism waned from the 1920s onwards, it has been gradually replaced by more domestic icons in tune with the shrunken lineaments of "this small country of ours". Fetishism has been both disguised and extended by ever more familiar imagery. A "Royal Family" is a more potent symbol than a king or queen because of its supplementary appeal to the univer-

sally kinship ties for which women feel responsible. Emblematically blessed in this way, women's burden (and oppression) is at the same time awarded a second dimension: analogy with the warming larger family of national community, with a British solacefulness at once stifling and comforting - the very essence of traditionalism.

Ever since George V remarked to Ramsay MacDonald while dismissing the first Labour government: "You have found me an ordinary man, haven't you?", the onslaught of "They're just like us" has been unceasing. Each reign has brought the throne "closer to the people". If pomp and pageantry were the creations of Victoria and Edward VII, the "public relations" of ordinariness have been the boast above all of the present monarch. While the usual modern form of the nation-state prescribes citizenship, popular sovereignty and equality, the UK regime has subjection, sovereignty-from-above and ordinariness.

The converse of "they're just like us" is of course and despite unpromising appearances "we're just like them". It cannot be a total coincidence that Elizabeth II's 30-year reign has witnessed a general transformation of British literary culture in the direction of a cult of ordinariness. Donald Davie has commented on Philip Larkin's power "to give England an image of itself": an image, surely, of what must be called transcendent ordinariness - of a national realm whose very drabness and decline radiate still a poetic glamour. "The Movement" was a typically low-key defence of the same. In the family burgled splendour of its very seediness. The canonization and vast popularity of J. B. Priestley-style "ordinariness" remains an even more obvious signpost. J. B. Priestley-style "ordinariness" remains our peculiar, regressive substitute for a republican ethos.

The genuine love for the crown is only that of people for their nation - a standard feature of modern national-state existence. But its over-popularity betrays a neurotic or displaced character, defended by an intense taboo against criticism. Analysis of this in turn leads towards the historically deformed structure of post-revolutionary English nationalism, cramped permanently under the powerful (and internationally successful) ego-system of the old elite.

The "backwardness" sanctified in royal hysteria is rooted in the nature of the state and the patrician class-order which prevailed long before British industry entered on its stormy road to ruin. Though always essentially "pathological", the deformation was for long both justified and concealed by the different and graver backwardness prevalent in Europe: the long catastrophe of counter-revolution and war. Only from the middle of this century onwards did its character become an irrefutable and mounting burden, to be eased by ever more frantic absorption in the national fetish.

The trouble is that (to end with a paradox) republicanism in the relevant sense has so little to do with the

monarchy as such. It has to do with what the monarchy "stands for"; but we can now see that both the "what" and the "stands for" are complicated and interwoven structures which in the end touch almost everything in the life and history. A sense of this vastness explains both the long-ruled resolution afflicting republicanism in recent times and the squeakiness of the little that has emerged. Pseudo-republicanism is a cause rightly lost in advance; by contrast, a serious republicanism demanding the return of England's republican spirit entails little less than that political and social revolution which the English parliamentary left has solemnly and repeatedly renounced throughout its modern history.

Whatever one says about the archaic, close, class-ridden character of regal Britain and its inexorably mounting list of comparative failures and deficiencies, there can be no serious denial that in certain respects its quaint simulacrum of modern democratic statehood has proved not merely "as good as" the real thing but actually better. Wartimes above all have revealed this and it is precisely such episodes which go on justifying crown and Westminster in the deeper recesses of the collective psyche. No useful purpose is in the end served by claiming Great Britain has survived only in spite of its cabbage-like traits, its clubbiness, class stupidities, and royal and pastoral obsessions; in part the exasperating longevity has been due to certain by-products and consolations of these things.

It is interesting to note that while little has altered in this general perspective, there has been a small but perceptible change in the general climate of things monarchical. Some have been more rumours (like Her Majesty's displeasure over the invasion of Grenada); but there have also been facts like her handshake with Ken Livingstone over the Thames Barrier, some intelligent journalistic concern with the question in *New Statesman*, *Maxim* and *Time* and *Tide*, and the attack by Mrs Thatcher's successor, Edward Fowell, on the Queen for saying too much attention to her Commonwealth subjects.

The interesting thing is that (like the political resurrection of the Church of England) these stirrings should have occurred after the battle for Port Stanley and the subsequent war-eloquence; in other words, since it has been beyond reasonable doubt that Mrs Thatcher's counter-revolution is here to stay and that many vital features of the old Establishment are being shaken out of their time-honoured grooves from the right.

No doubt the Prime Minister's role as quasi-regal idol is important here. But what counts, surely is that once again we are seeing the counter-revolution beginning to achieve in its own crooked and damning fashion, those very things which the forces of radicalism and revolution had previously failed to carry through. The egalitarian popism, renounced by Professor Hobsbawm's "responsible left" has reappeared in caricatured form in the right's radical-capitalist ideology. After a century of suffocation at Establishment hands, the resolute quest for a national identity engineered from below enjoys a revenge as house-owning and Telecom-share-buying "democracy".

The British old regime's counter-revolution was a mild one. But the very seediness favouring this have also made it last an interminably long time; that gradual reassertion and hardening of traditional order which has always counter-pointed (and actually dominated) the more publicized "gradualness" of reform and progress. Under Mrs Thatcher, the process has begun to lose patience and shed the vestment of consensus. However ominous this turns out to be, there is no denying it has shaken the old order up and let in some air. That is presumably what has put monarchy back to critical consciousness. Another few years of the counter-revolution, in short, and the conditions may yet exist for a serious British republicanism (though that will depend on the left's doing more than at present to catch up with the right).

The author's full-length study of the monarchy, *Britain's Royal Romance* will be published by Corgi and Windmill Tigris in 1985. Much longer version of this paper will appear in the *History Workshop* volume 19, *Monarchy and National Identity* edited by Raphael Samuel.

Child of expansionism grows up

The bulldozers and cranes have gone and the muddy paths are neatly landscaped. As a building, the University of East Anglia is just about complete; a glass and concrete windswept campus, softened at the edges by trees, a spectacular stretch of water and by time.

It is nearly 15 years since I went there as a student. Then the hub of university life - student union, shops, bars and bank - was a prefabricated complex half a mile across Earlham Park known as the "village". Now that village is almost deserted. Apart from the new drama department its prefabs stand empty. In time it will become a science park; one computer firm has already taken a plot and erected its own building.

But even in the early 1970s, change was occurring fast. By 1973, student social life centred on the "golden bowl", the glass-sided coffee bar at the heart of the new campus and on the new student union building. Now the shops and banks are all there too in

NEW UNIVERSITIES



Denys Lasdun's completed "pyramid" residence

Despite current financial stringencies the university bears all the hallmarks of the prosperous times which gave it birth. Beside Denys Lasdun's famous "pyramid" residences and walkways is a newly-completed block which houses the school of education, and also the space age hangar - designed by Norman Foster for the Sainsbury art collection bequeathed in the 1970s; the last products of a wealthier era which only now is coming to a halt.

New schools of study have been created or absorbed in law, education, computing and accountancy. But against an original expectation of 6,000 students with eventual growth to 15,000 the university has some 4,000; only marginally more than 15 years ago. And now, as elsewhere, the old expansionist ethos - a time of administrative consensus, easy decisions and many possibilities - has been replaced by a need to make priorities, by conflict and controversy.

The cuts have created frustration and bitterness. In popular schools, such as *English* and *American Studies* (EAS), large numbers of well-qualified students are annually rejected; in *English*, a subject which has done much to put UEA on the map, there are now 32 applicants per place, ten or more years ago it was about 11. Both students and staff, too, are resentful about the reduction in staff which has meant virtual stagnation in recruitment. No academics in EAS, for example, are under 30; the youngest members have been there for more than a decade.

The constraints have produced their own momentum for change however. On the academic side, new "sub-units" of activity have sprung up within the existing framework. In EAS a number of lecturers are trying to pool their experiences and knowledge of teaching, through team-teaching and workshops where several staff and groups of students may work out the best mode of discussion for a given piece of material. Whether in pairs, or small or large groups, Dr David Punter, one English lecturer, feels: "The university started with a very innovative teaching method. The problem now is whether we are stuck with that 1960s vision of progressive education, or whether we can recognize there are more progressive things to do."

Outside the school of study there are



Denys Lasdun's completed "pyramid" residence

several new points of activity, often on the edge of mainstream university life: the Centre for Applied Research in Education, the Climatic Research Unit and also across all disciplines and sectors - the counselling service, which according to one professor "lifted UEA out of the slough that followed the heady excitement of the 1960s".

The cuts have also re-focused student concerns. Domestic issues pre-empted. Grants, money, fees. Leaflets are distributed advising students as to home ownership, parental contributions to grants, convenants, insurance and legal aid. Need has created a professionalism about state benefit. It has also helped a re-examination of the limits of class action.

Today's students have been charged with apathy, a charge firmly rejected by Dr Kiri Matheson, one of their uninvited perspective as dean of students, one of a tiny handful of university posts with responsibility for all student health, welfare, counselling and careers services. It is rather, he says, a "realism born of an appreciation of what can be achieved". Students care about global issues rather than narrow party politics or power struggles; with, perhaps, peace and nuclear disarmament in a wider sense than CND.

Among the traditional political posturing there is evidence also of a new concern with abstract ideas of a decade ago: (such as women in film) and in student life; recently students held a week of action against pornography; one target was the girls' magazine stocked by the campus newsagents. By contrast in my time students arranged a blue film

night complete with the services of a professional stripper.

The force of feminism is evident too in the university bookshop where "anything by The Women's Press" sells rapidly, and Alice Walker is one of the most popular authors.

Compared with 15 years ago UEA has lost its abrasive newness self-prosecution. More established, it can afford to look beyond the university to the outside world (law, teaching, accountancy) has forged stronger links with the city and county; teachers, for example, come for refresher courses, trainees go out to the schools.

The cuts have done the same thing. The university has had to become more entrepreneurial and develop business skills to raise money from outside for balancing the books. And individual hardship aside, economics have not been all bad. The administration accepts that pruning, and the making of priorities has been of benefit. But that is healthy, they say, only up to a point, and that point has now been reached.

The university is virtually finished; it now has a wealth of resources to enjoy. But its completion is ill-timed. In the present economic climate the keen expectations and excitement of earlier years may remain just that, with the next decade a lean and unfulfilled maturity.

Frances Gibb

The author is legal affairs correspondent for The Times. She was at the University of East Anglia from 1970 to 1973.

In September The Times Higher Education Supplement

published a 4-page analysis of the joint statement from the University Grants Committee and the National Advisory Body regarding the basis for considering the present and future role of higher education in our society.

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BOOKS

Capturing the imagination

by Margaret Boden

Turing's Man: western culture in the computer age by J. David Bolter Duckworth, £12.95 ISBN 0 7156 1917 9

The Fundamental Crises in Psychiatry: unreliability of diagnosis by Kenneth M. Colby and James E. Spar Charles C. Thomas ISBN 0 398 04788 X

The Creative Computer: machine intelligence and human knowledge by Donald Michie and Rory Johnston Viking, £12.95 ISBN 0 670 80060 0

"Man as machine", "machines like men" - it doesn't seem to matter which form of words one chooses. Both can express the vision, or the nightmare, of artificial intelligence (AI). But although ideas from AI are crucial to these three books, these phrases are not equally apt to all three. Only one book focuses primarily on "machines like men". The others consider "man as machine", in a cultural or psychiatric context.

Cultural issues are imaginatively explored by David Bolter, in a wide-ranging volume sparkling with ideas and intriguing resonances. The vision of "Turing's man" - man as information-processor - existed long before Alan Turing provided his mathematical arguments for taking it as reality. At least since Plato, much western thought has reflected a formalistic, mathematical, cast of mind which Turing merely revived. But current philosophical interest in AI, whether in professional journals or the popular press, is not due only to Turing: it is a reaction to computer technology. Bolter shows how contemporary technologies (again, at least since Plato) have continually informed philosophical theories about knowledge and reality - including ourselves. As it was for the Greeks with weaving and pottery, so it is for us with the electronic computer: the artifact moulds the artifactor.

Bolter gives short shrift to the notion that AI is a "science", and dismisses (rather too quickly) the claim that it might help in developing a scientific psychology. He sees it as one of many metaphors for the mind, one of which are admittedly better than others, which will eventually be replaced by metaphors springing from a technology we cannot now imagine. AI programs are "wonderfully clever ornaments", like the moving-figures on the Strasbourg clock which captured the medieval imagination. They are not primarily intended to perform (or even to make money), but to illustrate. What they illustrate is an emerging world-view - which each of us, even the most conservative or "romantic", shares to some degree. Bolter's main interest in computers, then, is as cultural objects.

He sees many societal and cosmological theories as reflecting various types of "finite" and "infinite" mathematics. Computer science is finite, but profoundly exciting because it offers both order and freedom. This heady creative mix characterizes "the computer as cosmos". Bolter speculates that future creation myths will emphasize playfulness and re-creations accordingly, and will put an end to ideas of infinite progress and societal striving (found in Greek, Christian, Enlightenment, and Marxist thought). The result will be "a new model for the individual and his society" in which the quest (a guiding theme in western Europe since the Middle Ages) will no longer be a central motif. His conclusion that the culture of the future, a Hitler or a Stalin - and a Michelangelo - will be less likely.

Rather than reflecting on views of mankind-related to cultural change in general, Kenneth Colby and James Spar (clinicians at the Neuropsychiatric Institute, Los Angeles) ask how we view individual individuals in the specific context of psychiatric diagnosis. This area is notoriously controversial: radical departures about what sorts of diagnostic criteria are appropriate, never mind the unre-

liability involved in applying a given set of criteria in a particular case. This is especially worrying because diagnosis is not just about labelling: in clinical practice, a rose by any other name might possibly smell as sweet - but it would be pruned and watered differently.

Colby and Spar's book provides a lively and readable - and philosophically well-informed - introduction to the fundamental disputes in psychiatry. Instead of a dry methodological text on diagnostic problems, scattered with statistical tables, they give us nine dialogues, plus a finale wherein every previous speaker takes part. The *dramatis personae* include a young and old psychiatrist, an academic clinician, a metaphysician, a clinical psychologist, a biological and a psychiatric scientist, and (of course) a grantman. In addition, there is a mind scientist, who puts forward a Turingesque view of human purpose and personality.

The final "free-for-all" ends with an argument about the usefulness (whether scientific or therapeutic) of computational models in psychiatry. Do they represent a radically new way of conceiving mental illness which will help us to cure it or prevent it? The academic clinician is not convinced: "We have enough ways of determining people without adding another one such as comparing them to a computer". But the psychiatric and biological scientists, while having certain reservations, agree that it may be fruitful to think of the patient (and his or her self-awareness and capacity for self-repair) in "symbolic-representational" terms. In the end, many questions and disagreements remain - but that is true to the current state of psychiatry.

The prominence of the computational view in this diagnostic dialogue is not surprising, for Colby is a psychiatrist who was also one of the pioneers of computer simulation. His programmed model of paranoia (PARRY) is mentioned in passing by Bolter, as an ultra-Leibnizian attempt to reduce even the irrational to logic. Leibniz, writing in the eighteenth century, had expressed the hope that future statesmen and scientists, instead of getting locked into irresolvable verbal arguments, would say: "Come, let us calculate!". In the final book of the future, it is not just "us" who will be invited. The exhortation will be: "Come and bring your computers with you: Let us calculate together!"

Donald Michie could be described as the quintessential "Turing's man". Not only did he also work at Bletchley Park (while Turing was cracking the ENIGMA code there), but he is the founder-director of the Turing Institute, an AI-research organization trying to bring Turing's seminal ideas to fruition. Michie and his co-author, Rory Johnston, have no doubts that (funds willing) "human-like" machine



This digital version of Edward Munch's "The Scream", displayed on the Prestel Viewdata system, still retains much of its power, from Annabel Jankel and Rocky Morton's Creative Computer Graphics (Cambridge University Press, £15.95).

intelligence will one day be achieved. Nor do they doubt that this is a good thing. Indeed, they see the new technology as an urgent necessity: "With it, our future looks brighter than we can imagine. Without it, we may have no future at all."

Their claim that we have "no future at all" without AI assumes that nuclear weapons will continue to be developed and stockpiled by various nations. How can AI possibly help? Isn't it an additional threat, allowing crucial decisions that should be taken by people to be taken by machines? Michie and Johnston reply that the calculations required for controlling complex technology in defence and industry cannot be made by the human mind. They agree that decisions should not be made (or strongly influenced) by machines. If those machines are computers programmed without the benefit of AI techniques, their point is not that machines lacking AI might make the wrong decision, but that AI is needed to make sure that a computer's decision (right or wrong) can be understood - and so rationally assessed - by the human who has the ultimate responsibility for decision-making.

That is, automated systems making complex and urgent decisions need a "human window", through which peo-

ple can inspect their processing. This does not mean that every detail of the computer's operation should be available to the human (who would be thoroughly confused by such information). "Looking through the window" means asking the computer for explanations of its reasoning, expressed in ways that the human can understand. This requires AI techniques, which whereby today's "expert systems" can display their reasoning to the user who demands justification of their advice. If a machine has a self-explanatory ability, the person working with it can appreciate the reasonableness (or unreasonableness) of its advice, and decide accordingly.

Michie and Johnston cite various examples of dangerous situations that can arise - that have arisen - without any "human window". One was the near-disastrous accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power-station. So many dials were flashing, so many instant decisions being demanded, that the plant-operators became totally confused: they ignored the information that it was unintelligible to them. Moreover, as Michie has reported elsewhere, at one crucial moment, the automated computer-controller adjusted a valve in a way which would normally be disastrous. In this particu-

lar situation, because of a series of highly improbable coincidences, this was the correct thing to do. But one of the human operators, not knowing why the computer (which to him was a windowless "black box") had taken this apparently dangerous action, decided to over-ride it manually - thus making the situation even worse.

Their second prediction, that with the new technology we face a future "brighter than we can imagine", is no mere offhand remark. They insist that, if we make a resolute commitment to research in AI, "We can foresee the day when poverty, hunger, disease and political strife have been tamed through the use of new knowledge, the product of computers acting as our servants, not our slaves". This betrays the book's main message: that computers will create and evaluate new ideas relevant not only to scientific problems, but to social and political matters too. At present, we worry about problems of demography, agriculture, pollution, unemployment, and inequality of wealth. But our worry does not result in conspicuous success.

Michie and Johnston believe that, with the development of intelligently creative machines, progress is more likely. To the skeptic who scoffs, "No computer could ever be creative!", Michie and Johnston reply that our own creative thinking takes place through processes which in principle could be described by a scientific psychology, and modelled on a computer. Like Bolter, they see creativity as a mixture of order and freedom, where the limits or constraints do not prevent creativity so much as enable it.

Michie and Johnston describe some current examples of programs which show the beginnings of creativity. For example, the world-expert on soybean diseases is now a computer program, which was written (by the world's best human expert) with an inductive-learning rule in it. Adult, more complex examples described - a paltry compared with the human ability to evaluate, associate, and transform ideas. But they show that a program can surprise its programmer, despite the fact that, in a sense, a computer can do no more than what the programmer tells it to do.

This is Turing's man with a vengeance. But it is a long way from here to an adequate psychological theory of creativity, and even further to a situation in which society's most pressing problems will be solved - perhaps even posed - by AI-systems. Reading Michie and Johnston's book and Bolter's together is a fascinating experience: the one is nothing if not bold, the other nothing if not subtle.

Margaret Boden is professor of philosophy and psychology at the University of Sussex.

BOOKS

Wanting respect for reality

The English Novel of History and Society 1940-80 by Patrick Swinden Macmillan, £22.50 ISBN 0 333 34603 3

The English Novel in the Twentieth Century: the doom of empire by Martin Green Routledge & Kegan Paul, £12.95 and £5.95 ISBN 0 7100 9971 1 and 0276 8

In other languages than English the same word serves for both "history" and "story", emphasizing the close relations between historical and fictional narratives. Novels can provide historical knowledge, and even be a form of history, while historiography uses many of the devices of the novel.

Patrick Swinden's book juxtaposes the novel and history in its title, but anyone approaching it with these expectations may be disappointed. His introduction, admittedly, is vigorous and promising; he looks at the work of recent novelists whose work is closely involved with history, such as Paul Scott, J. G. Farrell and D. M. Thomas. Swinden makes plain his preference for the kind of fiction that is open to history rather than self-regarding and hermetically sealed against it. As examples of the latter he instances Samuel Beckett, and among the British, B. S. Johnson, Gabriel Josipovici, and Christine Brooke-Rose.

In the rest of Swinden's book he examines the work of six novelists who began writing after 1940, or at least published their most substantial and important work after that year: Richard Hughes, Henry Green, Anthony Powell, Angus Wilson, Kingsley Amis and V. S. Naipaul. All of them fit reasonably well into a central English tradition of social and moral realism. These chapters provide adequate and sometimes good introductions to the novelists, particularly to those who have not been extensively written about, like Richard Hughes and Henry Green. But the prose is often dull and there is not much steady awareness of the pressures of history and society in these discussions; it comes and goes, and overall Swinden is hampered by a nose-to-the-text close reading. This can produce valuable observations, as in his comments on the calculated oddities of Henry Green's style, which slightly realign our vision of reality. On the other hand, his discussion of Angus Wilson never gets beyond a moral finkling which becomes very wearisome.

On Anthony Powell Swinden develops an intelligently unfavourable critique. He finds it difficult to come to terms with the way Powell's comedy works, complaining of its "sticking to the surface". Swinden once wrote a book on Shakespeare's comedies, and it is evident that he prefers the Shakespearean mode with its hints of psychological and emotional depths, to that of Ben Jonson, which is avowedly and triumphantly an art of gesture and the surface of things. Powell is closer to the latter, I think, as is Kingsley Amis, another novelist whom Swinden finds difficult in responding to. He shows how Amis's fiction is prompted by an irritable dissatisfaction with the whole of reality, but tends to put out over this radical stance as something sadly immature, instead of seeing it as the basis for an important if disturbing form of comic art. Swinden expresses himself with refreshing bluntness, but at times his perception as well as his tone seems blunt. He quotes a bravura description of an air-raid from Powell's *The Soldier's Art*, drawing attention to its theatrical and painterly images, but concludes that though beautifully done it makes the war seem too remote: "One does begin to wonder whether Jenkins, or Powell, ought not to show a little more respect for reality". The time is that of the testy householder complaining that trespassers ought to show a little more respect for his property. Swinden is right to reject the postmodernist assumption that there is



The nineteenth-century actor Ira Aldridge as Othello, an illustration from *Shakespeare in Sable: a history of black Shakespearean actors* by Errol Hill (University of Massachusetts Press, \$20.00).

The thick plottens

Reading for the Plot: design and intention in narrative by Peter Brooks Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £17.50 ISBN 0 19 151803 3

Here is another work of literary scholarship from Yale, which echoes the methods and ideas of an older generation of theorists in Paris. Professor Brooks works with concepts, illustrated by quotation and résumé, from Roland Barthes, Jean Genette and Tzvetan Todorov, referring back where appropriate to Russian Formalists and Roman Jakobson. The focus of interest falls on questions of literary and linguistic structure: in particular here on the structure of narrative or plot.

So the narratologist, plot is not the same thing as story. That there is a difference, and thus the possibility of a relationship between them, is the basic assumption of this book, the foundation of its intellectual method - its dialectic of reality and artifice. Professor Brooks sometimes refers to this distinction in the terms in which it was originally devised: as *histoire* conceived in opposition to *revelé* or *discours*, the supposedly real order of events in a story (the *fabula*) as distinct from the narrative order of their

realization in the text (the *sjuzet*). The difference is most obvious in a detective story, where discovering what really happened constitutes another story or constitutes the original story differently. This leads Professor Brooks to formulate the general principle: "Plot is the active interpretive work of discourse on story."

Professor Brooks explores two different sources of interest. First, he delves into stories to observe characteristic features of their telling. He sees in Stendhal's novels, for instance, a "curiously non-retrospective use of narrative" in which "the protagonist ever looks ahead, planning the next move, projecting the self forward through ambition". In this way he throws light on the remarkable pace of *Le Rouge et le Noir* and *La Chartreuse de Parme*, their feel for the movement of experience and events through time. Similarly, Flaubert's opposite tendency in *L'Education sentimentale* towards what Professor Brooks calls "hyper-retrospectivity" is illuminatingly discovered in the style with its celebrated verb forms and subtle manipulation of the characters' personal perspectives, which result in a plot where action appears futile. Professor Brooks pays particular attention to endings: does the narrative tone change in the events leading up to Julien Sorel's execution, as though this took place in an altered context, that of life perhaps, as distinct from the career he ambitiously tried to turn his novel into? Does Flaubert's Frédéric, who finds satisfaction in recalling an incident - "the best we ever had" - which occurred before the novel's

beginning, imply a still more pessimistic conclusion regarding the distance which separates life from the artifice of meaning?

These reflections point to Professor Brooks's other interest, which is less that of a critic observing how plots are structured, than that of a theorist in search of an explanation of why they are structured as they are. The obvious explanation ("Because that is the way the story was") will not serve. The plots of novels are generally not established by tradition, nor are they shaped by the requirements of a distinct literary form. Perhaps because of their liability to shapelessness, the process of story-making and telling acquires a special interest, and may even be a feature of the narrative. It is so in varying degrees in the examples Professor Brooks takes: Balzac's *Peau de chagrin*, Dickens's *Great Expectations*, Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* and Faulkner's *Absalom, Absalom!* Implicitly, all stories are life recalled and in a sense repeated, and Professor Brooks holds that this activity has a psychic significance which is not identical with the significance of the story being told: what is supposed to have happened originally. Narrative significance stands out most clearly in a situation of contrast with the primary tale, as (in the case of *Heart of Darkness*) in Marlow's narration of the story of Kurtz. Curiously, Professor Brooks does not mention Kierkegaard's important work on "repetition", perhaps because (like Proust) he did not interpret its significance in terms of plot.

Large speculative, not to say metaphysical, questions are raised by this aspect of Professor Brooks's analysis, which he is too absorbed in expounding to reflect on very fully. His dialectic appears to rest on the assumption that "really" life makes no narrative sense, that all stories are pure fabrications. Was Nietzsche right in characterizing this mentality as at best tragic and at worst destructively nihilistic? If the meaning of narrative has to be grasped ultimately by contrast with the essentially unnarratable condition of life, is this true not only of the textual fictions of Borges and Beckett but also of stories in (say) the Bible? Professor Brooks recognizes that "plot has become an object of suspicion" in modernist fiction, but asserts nevertheless that "telling the self's story remains our indispensable thread in the labyrinth of temporality." Will any thread do, patently man-made fibres as well as seemingly natural ones? Many novelists - Scott, Manzoni, Tolstoy even Zola - chose and fashioned their narrative material with definite ideas about its naturalness and what it was meant to show, which variously differ from the view held by Professor Brooks. Were they mistaken?

Professor Brooks regards plot as a kind of language, and language as similarly doing something to reality rather than truly stating it. Words are put in place of things and change them. To understand the sequences and patterns of events which are generated by narrative, he sometimes refers to such basic categories of verbal signification as metonymy and metaphor - meaning through substitution and transformation. Then in two theoretical chapters he sets up a model, which seems to offer an explanation for the

transformative drive within both language and plot. He borrows this model from psychoanalysis, taking most from Freud with some help from Lacan, and he cites particularly *Beyond the Pleasure Principle* and the case history of the Wolf Man, relatively late works where the relationship of narrative to what is narrated is no longer naively literal, but more like "an equation between two unknown quantities". The reality of the instinctual life cannot be expressed literally, but only mythically; and the ritual of telling and hearing myth, which is the ground on which narrative is formed, offers psychic release from the painful pressure of repressed instinct.

The fact that Freud did not insist on one authoritative version of the Wolf Man's story suggests to Professor Brooks a point of similarity with modernist writing, where a text's meaning is established as much by the reader as by the author - as a patient works out neurotic material with his analyst in the "in-between" world of transference. *Beyond the Pleasure Principle* suggests even more points of similarity with literary narrative. Did not the shell-shocked patients' compulsion to repeat traumatic material reveal a wish to live, to live through, to revivify experience which led to a kind of release from it, a kind of death? And does not narrative pursue its series of adventures, its course of life, towards a necessary end, also a kind of death, without which there could be no sense that they belonged together as a story? The meaning of all the events on the way, the meaning of the narrative process itself, is defined for Professor Brooks in relation to the end, from which life may deviate, which it may resist and exist in ignorance of, but to which it must surely come at last, in a return to its normal, its real condition "devoid of interest, energy, and the possibility of narration".

It is a bleak view, and it seems at times to resemble the experience of reading a novel rather as a theory of laughter resembles mirth. If reading novels had become a nearly incomprehensible activity, a compulsion as neurotic as the obsessive repetition described by Freud, this book might explain it. Has one point of difference been overlooked in the comparisons with psychoanalytic findings, a point which Freud himself recognized? Namely this: that the productions of neurotic patients are mere caricatures of literature and works of art and religious belief. What gives to a novel, including its plot, great literary value, may not be the same as that which gives it psychoanalytic significance. The significance of the Marlow plot for *Great Expectations* is not explained by any "narratological law" that the true plot will be the most deviant? But rather by some recognition that humility and suffering, generosity and gratitude are of higher spiritual worth than gentility and prosperity, self-seeking and snobishness. When such values as these are no longer felt to be really part of literature (or life), there will doubtless be plenty of deviant stories around to give satisfaction.

A. K. Thorlby
A. K. Thorlby is honorary professor of comparative literature at the University of Sussex.

A bit of advice

Expert Systems: principles and case studies edited by Richard Forsyth Chapman & Hall, £20.00 and £9.95 ISBN 0 14 26270 3 and 26280 0

Machines which exhibit intelligent behaviour have been a dream of much artificial intelligence (AI) research for decades. After a major setback to research funding in the early 1970s we have witnessed considerable progress towards that goal. However, the success has not resulted from building general-purpose problem solvers, as was originally hoped for, but by following the human example and modelling. After all, we consult physicians, architects, scientists and other trained professionals because of their knowledge and experience of a single domain. In short, they are the experts. Now, if a computer can give me financial advice as good as my accountant's, then why shouldn't I call it an expert system? This book might provide some of the answers.

Richard Forsyth has achieved one of his aims in providing an introduction to expert systems which is practical and accessible to a wide audience. However, as frequently occurs with collections of papers (in this case by ten authors) the quality of delivery is uneven and some material is duplicated. The book is divided into three sections: background, inference, knowledge engineering, and learning. The first section describes the origins of expert systems in AI research in the United States, with reference to the early applications in organic chemistry, mathematics, medicine and military operations. It also contains a readable account of Japan's fifth-generation project and Britain's *Alvey* programme, which opens up broader issues of building computer hardware with parallel architecture based on very large scale integrated circuit technology and controlled by sophisticated knowledge-based computer software. Harnessing these technologies to create greatly improved software on existing tools, as well as more convenient means by which people will communicate with computers, is the next generation of computer research.

Even when they were young, people still find difficulty in building expert systems. The explanation is the so-called "knowledge engineering bottleneck", the term given to the slow and difficult process of encouraging experts to articulate the special insights they have gleaned after years of study, training and practice, followed by evaluation, modification and finally representation of that expertise in computer-readable form. An increasingly popular approach is to avoid the use of "knowledge engineers" (that induces rules using computer software that induces rules, the commonest formalism for representing expertise, from examples. Such automatic acquisition of knowledge is covered by the section on learning, the best part of the book.

One criticism of rules generated by learning algorithms is their opacity, even to experts in the field of investigation. The intelligibility of the computer representation of knowledge is considered to be at least highly desirable and by some to be absolutely essential. Intelligibility is just one aspect of the "human window" into complex software. One other indispensable component of the human window is the ability to demand an explanation of any recommendation. An expert system produces - an important aspect of expert systems that is inadequately

covered in this book. Some builders of expert systems have tried to incorporate that enviable human ability of making intelligent inferences even when confronted by incomplete or uncertain knowledge. Unfortunately, the section on inference concentrates entirely on methods of "fuzzy" inference and ignores more straightforward schemes of logical deduction.

The social implications of expert systems is slowly emerging as an important sub-theme in AI-related research. In the final paper, Tom Staller, a well-known commentator on the impact of technology on society, advocates a cautious approach to building and particularly to using expert software as complex systems are likely to become. We are a long way from coping with the kind of ethical problems that expert systems will generate. If an expert system builds make recommendations which result in disaster, will my solicitor be able to advise on my defence? Or, will he, in turn, resort to yet another expert system?

Peter Hammond
Peter Hammond is an advanced research fellow in computing at Imperial College, London.

NEW FROM CALIFORNIA

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Bernard Bergonzi
Bernard Bergonzi is professor of English at the University of Warwick.

Lawrence and Wishart have published at £4.95 a collection of essays *Inside the Myth: Orwell, views from the left* edited by Christopher Norris. Contributors include Beatrice Campbell and Stuart Hall.

BOOKS

Wesley's theology

Locke, Wesley, and the Method of English Romanticism
by Richard E. Brantley
University of Florida Press, \$30.00
ISBN 0813007836

Brantley intends his book as a contribution to both Wesleyan studies and studies in Romanticism. His argument is that Wesley found a philosophical support for his religion of experience in Locke's empiricism, that Wesley's distinctive brand of philosophical theology (like that of Jonathan Edwards in New England) constituted the "Religious Enlightenment", and that English Romantic poetry had its origin in this convergence of empirical and experiential method in what Wesley called "experimental religion". Unfortunately, although there are individual good points, as a whole the book is disappointing: the thinking is often muddled and the writing pretentious, so that it cannot be recommended to those in search of a clear and accurate account of either the origins of Wesley's thought or the eighteenth-century antecedents of Romanticism.

Brantley takes as his starting point Clifford Hindley's interesting article on "The Philosophy of Enthusiasm" (1937), which investigated Wesley's debt to Peter Browne. Browne is best known for the version of the doctrine of analogy that he first worked out in response to the freethinker John Toland, and which brought him into conflict with Berkeley. Browne's *The Procedure, Extent, and Limits of Human Understanding* (1728) draws on Locke's *Essay concerning Human Understanding* in an attempt to explain the possibility of human knowledge of God in a way that would meet the objections of freethinkers. In 1730 Wesley made an abridgement of Browne's *Procedure*, which he eventually published as an appendix to the 1777 edition of his *Survey of the Wisdom of God in the Creation*. He also published an abridgement of and remarks on Locke's *Essay* (a work he had long known well) in the *Arminian Magazine* from 1782 to 1784. Brantley is right to emphasize both that Locke was used to support religious positions as well as secular ones in the eighteenth century, and that Browne's interpretation of Locke was an important influence in forming Wesley's thought.

However, he does not assess the nature of Wesley's "Lockean connection" correctly. On the one hand, he does not go far enough in his account of how Wesley used Lockean empiricism to support his religion. For eighteenth-century Anglicans and their opponents, the crucial question about Christianity was that of evidence. Clergy and freethinkers battled over the authenticity of scripture and the reliability of the apostles' testimony. The clergy asserted the insufficiency of natural religion without revealed, but they were on the defensive, struggling with limited tools to prove the historical truth of Christianity. The freethinkers (at least the genuine deists among them) would accept only a self-evident religion that was "as old as the creation".

Wesley was not much troubled by this debate. He accepted scripture implicitly, and he was not much interested in arguments derived from natural religion (though Brantley claims that he was). Wesley thought reason could tell one that God existed, but knowledge of God could come only from experience. Hence he affirmed the validity of the debate by making evidence internal to the position that to his contemporaries constituted enthusiasm (just as it had to Locke). For Wesley the problem was to find a philosophical defence or scientific test for religious experience. He used Lockean method against Locke in establishing his central doctrine of Christian perfection (which Brantley says "ends with"). Locke had objected to his concept of "Of Enthusiasm" that arguments about immediate religious experiences were "cloudy and unavailing". Wesley developed a method whereby religious evidence of what he called "the witness of the Holy Spirit" was required to meet the test of scripture, reason, and experience. His extraordinary activity as collector and popularizer of religious experiences



An Annunciation scene from the Mérode Altarpiece by Robert Campin, an illustration from *The Altar and Altarpieces: sacramental themes in early Netherlandish painting* by Barbara G. Lane (Harper & Row, £15.00). The symbolism of the Flemish interior in this painting suggests both a sanctuary that contains the altar and a tabernacle enclosing the Eucharist.

in the form of narratives, letters, and autobiographies can be seen as part of this process.

On the other hand Brantley over-emphasizes Locke and Browne and takes little account of the wider range of other sources from which Wesley drew. He is right to point to the connection between Wesley and Edwards (though Wesley deplored Edwards's Calvinism); as he suggests, it deserves further investigation. But he is wrong to dismiss the influence of Wesley's early reading of mysticism, but his enormous admiration for Law's early works never altered. If abridgement and publication are a test of Wesley's assessment of an author's importance, then Law, & Kempis, Scougal, Brainerd and Halliburton meant more to Wesley than Locke and Browne.

What is lacking in this book is the necessary sense of the complexity of the matters discussed, the patience to unravel them properly, and the courtesy to expose the argument clearly for the benefit of the reader. Brantley has a tendency to collapse distinctions, the speakers at those historians who rightly wish to differentiate "Methodism" from "Evangelicalism" and to heap up assertions. There is an embarrassing tone of self-importance and self-congratulation, especially in the final chapters. Like Brantley, I regret the fact that students of the Enlightenment do not read Wesley. But I doubt whether this book will persuade them to do so.

Isabel Rivers

Dr Rivers is reader in English in the University of Leicester.

Systems of belief

Attitudes to Other Religions: comparative religion in seventeenth and eighteenth-century Britain
by David A. Pallin
Manchester University Press, £28.50
ISBN 0719010659

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, through foreign travel, overseas trade, and colonial rule, Western Europe gained an ever-increasing knowledge of the religious beliefs and practices of the world outside. In the same period, religious warfare came to an end in Europe, and there occurred that movement in thought that we term the Enlightenment. In the long-term religious tolerance, rationalism, and precise knowledge of non-Christian religions would lead to the development of comparative religion; by studying British writings on non-European religions between 1600 and 1800 Dr Pallin has

Methodist support

Methodism and Politics in British Society, 1750-1850
by David Hempton
Hutchinson, £13.95
ISBN 0 09 158000 5

Half a century ago E. R. Taylor in his *Methodism and Politics* tried to explain how the Toryism of the Connection founded by John Wesley and ruled over by Jabez Bunting was transformed into one of the bastions of the Conservative Liberal party. The essence of Taylor's explanation lay in the latent liberalism of a Connection which was so dependent at chapel level on lay participation and lay leadership. David Hempton has come up with a different answer: anti-Calvinism. "was a most important determinant of Wesleyan political attitudes during the nineteenth century".

In the 1820s Wesleyan opposition both to radical politics and to Catholic emancipation led "towards popular Toryism", but the Tractarian movement aroused Wesleyan fears of popery within the Church of England, and such fears were intensified in 1843 with Sir James Graham's ham-fisted attempt to give the established church a monopoly of the education of children working in factories. Finally, argues Dr Hempton, the disruption of the Church of Scotland and Peel's grant to the Catholic college at Maynooth showed Wesleyans that the

state could not be relied on to support Evangelical religion and led them to distance themselves from the state church. Five years later, Dr Hempton might have pointed out, the Gorham case convinced Gladstone at the opposite end of the ecclesiastical spectrum that the state could not be trusted to maintain the Catholic principles of the Church of England and he, too, began his long march towards liberalism. There was a theme here for Dr Hempton to work out, but unfortunately he ends his book in 1850 for no very good reason.

In addition to his central thesis Dr Hempton provides a useful survey of other recent work on Methodism, but unfortunately he has spoilt what could have been an excellent book by his desire to get his doctoral thesis into print too soon. It is not, as its title proclaims, a study of *Methodism and Politics in British Society*. It is a study of Wesleyanism and Anglo-Irish politics, which is not the same thing. The "Liberal" Methodist denominations get very little attention, less than they did in Taylor's book, though by 1851 they had the adherence of over a third of all English Methodists. But the most extraordinary omission from Dr Hempton's book is Wales, which gets one solitary mention. Yet Methodism had a far greater impact on the Welsh than on either the English or the Irish nations. If the results of the 1851 religious census can be trusted, Calvinistic Methodism had three times the level of support in Wales that Wesleyanism had in England, and even Wesleyanism had proportionately more adherents in Wales than in England. But the political implications of all this are ignored by Dr Hempton.

Had Dr Hempton taken the trouble to look at Wales, it might have helped to resolve a problem about which he is unsure. He twice tells us that by 1820 Wesleyan Methodism had "lost contact with the working classes in town and country", but he provides no evidence to support this very dubious proposition and elsewhere he cites John Rule's work to show that in Cornwall at least Methodism, with its revivals, hymn singing, and love feasts, provided "a genuine experience of alternative working-class values" to drinking, wrestling, and cock-fighting. Had Dr Hempton included Wales in his study of British society he could scarcely have avoided the conclusion that Methodism in the principality was overwhelmingly working-class, but he would also have been forced to explain the phenomenon of a popular religious movement which, as in Cornwall, was also politically quietist. For these working-class Methodists what was of prime importance was not attaining social revolution or achieving the People's Charter, but the salvation of the souls of their fellow men and women. For them the revivalist meeting was more relevant than the political demonstration, the prayer-meeting a more effective weapon than the strike. These may not be working-class attitudes that commend themselves to twentieth-century socialists, but they were as legitimate a part of nineteenth-century working-class culture as the pub or the trade union.

Michael Watts

Dr Watts is reader in modern history at the University of Nottingham.

Shedding light on Islam

Islam in the World
by Malise Ruthven
Penguin, £3.95
ISBN 0 14 022356 8

It is commonplace to observe that Islam is not monolithic. At its most extreme, one man's Islam is another's heresy. Furthermore, Islam and the Islamic state have never existed in an ideal form: certainly the township of Medina at the time of Muhammad cannot be said to have contributed a polity or lifestyle of unalloyed Islamic perfection and purity, despite the nostalgic fulminations to the contrary of a later age. Malise Ruthven's book emphasizes both these points. And it is perhaps because of Islam's heterogeneous nature and lack of existing ideal form that so many states and regimes have been able to use Islam for their own ends. As Ruthven puts it, "Within certain limits, the rhetoric of Islam can be used to uphold the existing leadership or to attack it, to legitimize or to delegitimize the state".

Islam in the World has succeeded in mastering a large number of scholarly secondary sources in the fields of medieval and contemporary Islam, following a somewhat traditional pattern, having much in common with H. A. R. Gibb's minor classic *Mohammedanism*. Like the latter it surveys the life of Muhammad, the message of the Qur'an, the development of the Shari'ah, the plunge into sectarianism, the sufi response to scholasticism and secularism, and modern Islam. The penultimate chapter "Challenge from the West" surveys contemporary events in Iran.

In his preface Ruthven modestly notes that he is "neither a Muslim nor a specialist". As a result there are a few inaccuracies (mainly in dating and spelling) and some misinterpretations and odd emphases. For example, he presents a somewhat one-sided view of the Qur'anic deity. He believes that he is "much closer to Aristotle's Unmoved Mover than to the anthropomorphic deities of the Old and New Testaments" and that "the God of the Qur'an is too awe-inspiring and comprehensive to inspire the emotion of love". Such statements ignore the ubiquitous Qur'anic characterization of Allah as "compassionate" and "merciful", the medieval debate about the Qur'anic attributes of God, and the devotion of sufi saints who found much inspiration in the Qur'an and who did worship a God whom they yearned for and loved.

Ruthven has written a very readable book which may be offered with profit to the general reader. Its chief merit is to reflect upon the present in the light of the past and to do it well.

Ian R. Netton

Dr Netton is lecturer in the department of Arabic and Islamic studies at the University of Exeter.

Village chronicles

The Diary of Thomas Turner 1754-1765
edited by David Vaisey
Oxford University Press, £17.50
ISBN 0 19 211782 3

Thomas Turner's diary covers a little over eleven years in the busy life of a man who kept a shop in the Sussex village of East Hoathly, some seven miles north east of Lewes. The diary chronicles Turner's own activities, including his continuous problems of buying and selling, and it records the rhythm of ordinary life in his village. Readers of it will gain an authentic view of such routine activities as planting and harvesting, sheep-shearing and hop-gathering, baptisms, marriages and funerals, the distribution of parish charity and the beating of the parish bounds, and the regular round of drinking, dining and church-going.

Turner's diary, however, is much more than the record of the everyday life of an ordinary shopkeeper and his village neighbours. Turner was interested in games, books and ethical questions. His diary records the details of card games, chess matches, and horse-racing, and it reveals Turner's efforts to broaden his mental horizons. He read poems, novels, plays, histor-

Robin Clifton

Dr Clifton is lecturer in history at the University of Warwick.

BOOKS

Serving the state

The Institutions of France under the Absolute Monarchy 1598-1789
volume two: The Organs of State and Society
by Roland E. Mousnier
translated by Arthur Goldhammer
University of Chicago Press, £46.75
ISBN 0 226 54328 5

The translation of the second volume of Roland Mousnier's *Les Institutions de la France sous la monarchie absolue* makes available to the English reader the most extensive analysis yet undertaken of *ancien régime* France. It is a formidable achievement, this setting down in two volumes, each of some fifteen hundred pages, of the conclusions distilled from a lifetime's labour in the field. I say two volumes advisedly for although their publications are

six years apart they do form a single structural entity. Volume two develops its predecessor's perspectives on "Society and the State", concentrating first on the king and his family, his officials, courts and councillors, and then upon the crucial battle between viceroy-holders and non-viceroy commissioners which he traces from the reign of Henry IV down to the Revolution.

Mousnier adopts this battle as one of the dominant themes of his work. He is surely correct to do so though it is possible to quarrel here and there with his emphasis. The stress upon the idea that upward social mobility depended upon serving the state, that the last Bourbons were committed to government verging on the dictatorial and despotic, perhaps underestimates the alternative forces of law and tradition which bedevilled French kingship down to 1789. It was that ambiguity represented by the conflicting roles of office-holders and commissioners, which prevented the king and his advisers from taking the lead in carrying out essential reform, as Mousnier suggests he might have done. But it is difficult to quarrel with the broad thrust of his argument, based upon the conviction that war was the driving force shaping this ultimately insoluble dilemma.

The unity of Mousnier's thought -

ability of many to redefine the state of life to which it had pleased God to call them. Much of the literature on education and manners was designed to obscure just such social mobility. Significantly Lord Rivers, who figures so largely among those concerned with books of etiquette, was in his time mocked as the upstart son of a squire. This self-consciousness needs analysis. Rarely increased respect for ancient pedigree - and also the proportion of those born gentry whose parents or fathers had been other. It was a mistake to take their declarations at face value without noting how quickly blood turned blue.

This was then a class defined pragmatically by the possession of a power which allowed the assumption of standards of behaviour different from those of lesser folk. Some discussion of those standards would have been welcome. A story is given of Edward I aged 17, travelling with a disorderly retinue who at his orders deprived a young man they met of an ear and an eye for no apparent reason. Such incidents could be multiplied. Young men of rank were expected to be spirited, and the definition of spirited would raise a modern probation officer's brows. "Can you be haughty? Can you be cruel?" worried the Flemish rebels to a lowborn leader. The English gentry, nobility, and kings could be both; and their education had contributed.

Jean Scammell

Jean Scammell is a fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

BOOKS

Disguising social mobility

From Childhood to Chivalry: the education of the English kings and aristocracy 1066-1530
by Nicholas Orme
Methuen, £22.50
ISBN 0 416 74830 9

The education of rulers has exercised philosophers at least since Plato. Its results have troubled their subjects even longer. The education of the lay ruling class of England - its knights, nobility, and kings - over four and a half centuries is a huge, fascinating and challenging subject. It deserves a larger book than this. One with room to discuss the social and military changes which reshaped the composition, character and functions of the class concerned, and the changing and expectations of its young.

Dr Orme's approach is descriptive rather than analytical, with chapters on "Growing up at home", "The Literature of Education" and so on. With so long a period and complex a subject this is fraught with difficulty. Few generalizations can remain true throughout, and the book never tackles the problems of how far the knights who held England for Bastard William differed from say the Knights of the Shire of later days. Beaufort and King John appear cheek by jowl. Eight King Henrys pass to and fro without hint as to just how widely their circumstances differed. Lacking context, the book's many interesting snippets have no more than anecdotal value, and may indeed confuse the uninitiated. One sees the seeds of future classroom howlers.

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ability of many to redefine the state of life to which it had pleased God to call them. Much of the literature on education and manners was designed to obscure just such social mobility. Significantly Lord Rivers, who figures so largely among those concerned with books of etiquette, was in his time mocked as the upstart son of a squire. This self-consciousness needs analysis. Rarely increased respect for ancient pedigree - and also the proportion of those born gentry whose parents or fathers had been other. It was a mistake to take their declarations at face value without noting how quickly blood turned blue.

Many of the problems of the political system were resolved by the inclusion of the political development variable in the list of forces which together determine the behaviour of the vital rates, it is claimed, significantly advances our understanding of the underlying causes of variations in fertility and mortality and calls seriously into question the belief that the problem of overpopulation in today's underdeveloped world can only be resolved by economic and social progress. Those who take an optimistic view of the future of mankind will, no doubt, take considerable comfort from the suggestion that the dilemma of overpopulation can be overcome simply by the creation of effective and powerful central governments in underdeveloped nations without the requirement for substantial, prior economic and social modernization.

Much of the controversy this book is certain to generate will revolve around two central questions. First, is the ability of a government to extract taxes always an adequate measure of political capacity? As in the case of nineteenth-century Britain for example, might not some undeniably effective governments deliberately choose to reject centralization in favour of leaving resources in private hands? The authors themselves admit this possibility but do little to resolve it. Secondly, how well does the thesis relate to what is known about the timing and character of the onset of demographic transition in the various countries of the western world during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries? Was not the decline of mortality which occurred in early and late nineteenth-century Britain at least as much the result of rising real wages, better standards of nutrition and privately owned or locally induced improvements in personal and public health facilities as of the actions and influences, deliberate or otherwise, of the state? Is there any evidence of a transformation in the political capacity of British governments around the mid 1870s sufficient to account for the long-term decline in fertility which began at that time?

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N. L. Tranter

N. L. Tranter is senior lecturer in history at the University of Stirling.

BOOKS

Power of life and death

Birth, Deaths and Taxes: the demographic and political transitions
by A. F. K. Organski, et al
University of Chicago Press, £15.30
ISBN 0 226 63281 4

The originality of this book lies both in its provision of a new technique designed to measure the process of political development and in its claim that variations in the capacity of governments to govern have played at least as important a role as economic, social, cultural and psychological factors in determining levels of mortality and fertility.

In order to minimize the effect of economic variables, the authors base their index of political development on an assessment of "political cost", defined as the difference between the actual performance of a government in raising tax revenues and an estimate of the amount the same government could be expected to raise if the political system operated at maximum efficiency. By means of regression analyses covering ninety countries during the period 1930-75, they conclude that when the political capacity of a nation is weakest, in developed and underdeveloped economies, the political system has relatively little influence on rates of birth and death. When, however, the ability of the state to extract resources from its citizens is at its peak, in economies which are in the process of developing, the political system sets as a powerful demographic agent on levels of mortality and fertility.

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BOOKS

Serving the state

The Institutions of France under the Absolute Monarchy 1598-1789
volume two: The Organs of State and Society
by Roland E. Mousnier
translated by Arthur Goldhammer
University of Chicago Press, £46.75
ISBN 0 226 54328 5

The translation of the second volume of Roland Mousnier's *Les Institutions de la France sous la monarchie absolue* makes available to the English reader the most extensive analysis yet undertaken of *ancien régime* France. It is a formidable achievement, this setting down in two volumes, each of some fifteen hundred pages, of the conclusions distilled from a lifetime's labour in the field. I say two volumes advisedly for although their publications are

six years apart they do form a single structural entity. Volume two develops its predecessor's perspectives on "Society and the State", concentrating first on the king and his family, his officials, courts and councillors, and then upon the crucial battle between viceroy-holders and non-viceroy commissioners which he traces from the reign of Henry IV down to the Revolution.

Mousnier adopts this battle as one of the dominant themes of his work. He is surely correct to do so though it is possible to quarrel here and there with his emphasis. The stress upon the idea that upward social mobility depended upon serving the state, that the last Bourbons were committed to government verging on the dictatorial and despotic, perhaps underestimates the alternative forces of law and tradition which bedevilled French kingship down to 1789. It was that ambiguity represented by the conflicting roles of office-holders and commissioners, which prevented the king and his advisers from taking the lead in carrying out essential reform, as Mousnier suggests he might have done. But it is difficult to quarrel with the broad thrust of his argument, based upon the conviction that war was the driving force shaping this ultimately insoluble dilemma.

The unity of Mousnier's thought -

ability of many to redefine the state of life to which it had pleased God to call them. Much of the literature on education and manners was designed to obscure just such social mobility. Significantly Lord Rivers, who figures so largely among those concerned with books of etiquette, was in his time mocked as the upstart son of a squire. This self-consciousness needs analysis. Rarely increased respect for ancient pedigree - and also the proportion of those born gentry whose parents or fathers had been other. It was a mistake to take their declarations at face value without noting how quickly blood turned blue.

This was then a class defined pragmatically by the possession of a power which allowed the assumption of standards of behaviour different from those of lesser folk. Some discussion of those standards would have been welcome. A story is given of Edward I aged 17, travelling with a disorderly retinue who at his orders deprived a young man they met of an ear and an eye for no apparent reason. Such incidents could be multiplied. Young men of rank were expected to be spirited, and the definition of spirited would raise a modern probation officer's brows. "Can you be haughty? Can you be cruel?" worried the Flemish rebels to a lowborn leader. The English gentry, nobility, and kings could be both; and their education had contributed.

Jean Scammell

Jean Scammell is a fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

BOOKS

Disguising social mobility

From Childhood to Chivalry: the education of the English kings and aristocracy 1066-1530
by Nicholas Orme
Methuen, £22.50
ISBN 0 416 74830 9

The education of rulers has exercised philosophers at least since Plato. Its results have troubled their subjects even longer. The education of the lay ruling class of England - its knights, nobility, and kings - over four and a half centuries is a huge, fascinating and challenging subject. It deserves a larger book than this. One with room to discuss the social and military changes which reshaped the composition, character and functions of the class concerned, and the changing and expectations of its young.

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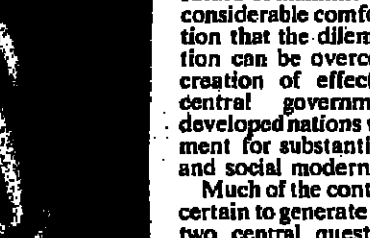
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J.L. David's portrait of Madame Sorcy de Thélusson (1790), an illustration from Aileen Ribeiro's *Dress in Eighteenth-Century Europe 1715-1789* published by Batsford at £20.00.

les and sermons, in addition to national periodicals and local newspapers. He passed comments upon many of these as well

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Universities



University of Strathclyde DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

PROFESSOR OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS

The University invites applications for the post of Professor of Experimental Physics. Strong preference will be given to experimental or theoretical physicists with extensive research experience in Laser Physics and Optoelectronics. The successful candidate will be expected to expand co-operation between the Department and Industry. Further particulars and applications forms (quote Ref: 65/84) are available from the Registrar to whom applications must be sent by 15 March, 1985.

LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited for two lectureships in Physics.

1. Lectureship in Physics (Ref: 65/84)
Candidates should be theoretical or experimental physicists with interests in vibrational tuned lasers, high resolution laser spectroscopy of solids and magneto-optic properties. Applications from candidates wishing to change their fields of research will be welcome.
2. Barr and Stroud Research Lectureship in Laser Physics (Ref: 67/84)
Candidates should be physicists or optoelectronic/laser engineers with interests in the area of gas laser physics and tunable visible/near infra-red lasers.
Salary scale: £7520-£14925. USS benefit.

Further particulars and application forms are available from Staff Office. Closing date for applications: 28 February 1985.

The University of Strathclyde, McCance Building,
18 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ, Scotland.

A New Post in:

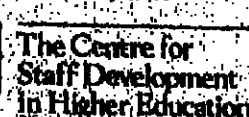
The Psychology of Learning (up to £1658)

The Centre offers a stimulating and creative environment for innovation, and is looking for a new member of staff with expertise in the application of learning theory and organisational analysis to management development, professional education, and the training of trainers. He or she will:

- assess the Centre's consultancy activities in managerial and professional settings
- contribute to its programmes on high level teaching and training
- assist in producing original management development materials (including various kinds of video, etc.)

Applicants should have a sophisticated knowledge of psychology applied to learning and organisational behaviour, and experience of management development and/or professional education. A knowledge of higher education management is not required.

The appointment will be for three years initially, with a view to extension. For application details contact: The Centre for Staff Development in Higher Education, 33 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0DU (01-638 1300). The closing date for applications is 14 February 1985.



The Centre for Staff Development in Higher Education

Massey University Palmerston North, New Zealand

SENIOR LECTURERS/ LECTURERS IN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons with interests in one or more of the following areas: taxation (law and practice), introductory accounting, business finance, financial accounting, and/or managerial accounting.

Applicants should hold an advanced degree, and preferably have had professional accounting experience. Lecturing experience would be an advantage.

Applicants will be invited to interview and to present a paper on their research. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department's research and teaching activities, and to the training of students.

Applicants should have a sophisticated knowledge of psychology applied to learning and organisational behaviour, and experience of management development and/or professional education. A knowledge of higher education management is not required.

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Appointments

Universities
Fellowships
Research and
Studentships
Polytechnics
Colleges of
Higher Education
Colleges with
Teacher Education
Colleges and
Institutes of Technology

Technical Colleges
Colleges of
Further Education
Colleges and
Departments of Art
Administration
Overseas
Adult Education
Librarians
General Vacancies
Industry and Commerce

Other classifications

Exhibitions
Awards
Conferences and Seminars
Courses

Personal
For Sale and Wanted
Holidays and
Accommodation

All box no. replies should be sent to THES
at the above address

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN

Applications are invited by the Governing Body of the College for the following full-time statutory posts:

Professorship of Civil Engineering Digital Artificial Intelligence Professorship of Computer Science

Prior to application, further information (including application procedure) should be obtained from the Secretary and Bursar, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4. Telephone enquiries: 693244, ext. 431.

The closing dates for receipt of completed applications are:
Professorship of Civil Engineering - Thursday, 14th February, 1985.
Digital Artificial Intelligence Professorship of Computer Science - Thursday, 28th February, 1985.

Applications are also invited for the following academic appointments:

Assistant Lecturer/College Lecturer in the Department of Political Economy and the National Economics of Ireland

Assistant Lecturer/College Lecturer in the Department of Mathematics

Applications in all branches of pure mathematics, mathematical logic and mathematical statistics will be considered.

American History

A visiting Professorship appointment for one year (from 1st October, 1985). Courses to be offered will include the history of American foreign relations and the history of the Presidency.

SALARY SCALES

The current salary scales for the two posts advertised at the level of either Assistant Lecturer or College Lecturer are:
Assistant Lecturer: £12,825-£14,081
College Lecturer: £13,824-£17,873

Entry point on the relevant scale will be made in accordance with qualifications and experience. There is a non-contributory pension scheme.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Prior to application, further information (including application procedure) should be obtained from the Secretary and Bursar, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4. Telephone enquiries: 693244, ext. 431.

CLOSING DATES

The closing dates for receipt of completed applications are:
Political Economy and the National Economics of Ireland - Thursday, 7th February, 1985.
Mathematics - Thursday, 28th February, 1985.
American History - Thursday, 29th March, 1985.

(20084)

University of Glasgow

SENIOR LECTURER IN COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Applications are invited from medical graduates for the post of Senior Lecturer in the Department of Community Medicine.

Salary will be fixed according to experience on the University scale. The maximum on the scale is £12,000 per annum.

Applicants should have a postgraduate qualification in community medicine, and a minimum of five years' experience in the field.

The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department's research and teaching activities, and to the training of students.

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University of Oxford

STIPENDIARY LECTURESHIP IN MODERN GERMAN

Applicants are invited for a 10-hour lectureship in Modern German. The appointment is available from 1st October 1985 until 31st March 1986.

Salary on a scale £6,375 - £9,115 depending on experience.

Further details may be obtained from the Secretary and Registrar, University of Oxford, 1, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JG. Telephone: 01865 275111.

Applicants should have a postgraduate qualification in modern German, and a minimum of five years' experience in the field.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

Lectureships in the Department of Electronics

We are looking for at least two and possibly several additional new lecturers to join the Department of Electronics. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department's research and teaching activities, and to the training of students.

Applicants should have a postgraduate qualification in electronics, and a minimum of five years' experience in the field.

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UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Port Moresby

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LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

W. 04100885 & W. 04100888
The Department of Economics is seeking applications for the post of Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in Economics. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department's research and teaching activities, and to the training of students.

Applicants should have a postgraduate qualification in economics, and a minimum of five years' experience in the field.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Port Moresby

VICE CHANCELLOR

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the position of Vice-Chancellor; when the current Vice-Chancellor's term of office expires in November 1985.

The Vice-Chancellor under the guidance of the Council of the University will be responsible for the effective management and further development of the University.

The appointee will be required to undertake an immediate review of the objectives and operations of the University.

The period of appointment is normally six (6) years. Salary is K25,970 per annum. Gravity support for approved research; rent-free accommodation; family passage; baggage allowance; leave fare after 18 months service; education subsidies; salary continuation scheme to cover extended illness or disability.

Persons interested are invited to forward detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae, a recent small photograph and naming three referees to the Registrar, University of Papua New Guinea, P.O. Box 320, UNIVERSITY, Papua New Guinea; no later than 1st February 1985.

(17445)



UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN Trinity College

CHAIR OF LASER PHYSICS

Applications are invited for this senior professorial appointment within the Department of Pure and Applied Physics. The duties associated with the post will include leadership of the Department's laser physics group, and the advancement of research projects in nonlinear optics, semiconductor devices and interdisciplinary studies. In well-equipped laboratories, it has attracted substantial research grants and contracts.

Candidates should have an established record of research in laser physics or nonlinear optics, together with ability to direct a substantial research effort and to contribute to the teaching of the Department. Further particulars may be obtained from:

G. H. H. Giltrap
Secretary to the College
Trinity College
Dublin 2, Ireland.
Telephone: 772941, exts. 1722, 1123

to whom formal application should be made, preferably not later than 15th February, 1985.

(17498)

UNIVERSITÉ DE LAVAL

Faculté des lettres

PROFESSEUR EN LINGUISTIQUE ANGLAISE Département de langues et linguistique

The Département de langues et linguistique invite applications for a full-time tenure-track position in English linguistics. Salary and rank to be determined according to the current collective agreement. Ph.D. in linguistics. Specialization in internal and external history of English, or related field. Demonstrated research ability in English linguistics, and publications. Fluency in French. Experience in teaching English language desirable. Duties include research in English language and linguistics, supervision of graduate students, and teaching of English language courses at the undergraduate level, and graduate and undergraduate courses in English linguistics. Send full curriculum vitae, with copies of publications, and the names and addresses of three referees to:

Monsieur Conrad Quilley, directeur
Département de langues et linguistique

Polytechnics continued

HONG KONG POLYTECHNIC

The Hong Kong Polytechnic is a large institution of advanced education which offers courses on a wide range of subjects up to vocational-oriented degree level. There are four academic divisions comprising 20 teaching departments and units, as well as two Institutes. The Polytechnic invites applications for the following posts (unless stated otherwise) from September 1985:

CENTRE OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Coordinator of the Centre. Applicants should have a record of research publications and/or experience as a consultant in at least one of the following fields: acoustics, water pollution control, air pollution control, solid waste management and environmental impact assessment.

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTANCY

Principal Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Advanced Financial Accounting, Auditing and Investigation, Taxation, and Financial Management.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING & SURVEYING

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Land & Property Law (tenable immediately).

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT STUDIES

Principal Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Management, including Organization Development, Human Relations and Principles and Practices of Management.

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Company Law and Mercantile Law.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING SERVICES ENGINEERING

Principal Lecturer in Building Services Engineering. Applicants should have considerable experience in design work, preferably in both degree course teaching and consultancy practice (tenable immediately).

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING STUDIES

Principal Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Data Communications and Networking, Computer Graphics, Social Aspects of Computing, Information Systems Analysis and Design Methodologies, Simulation, Data Base Design, Computer Aided Learning, Software Engineering, 4th Generation Programming Languages, and Computer Applications.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Principal Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Application and Fabrication of Integrated Circuits, Computer Systems, Software Engineering, Control and Instrumentation, and Communication Engineering.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL & MARINE ENGINEERING

Principal Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

DEPARTMENT OF PRODUCTION & INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

Principal Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Design for Manufacture, Control and Automation, Operations Management. The Department is interested in computer integrated production management, digital instrumentation techniques, design of production equipment and systems, CAD, CAM.

INSTITUTE OF TEXTILES & CLOTHING

Principal Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Clothing Technology and Clothing Design/Pattern Making.

INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL & HEALTH CARE

Principal Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy.

CENTRE OF LAND & ENGINEERING SURVEYING

Senior Lecturer in Land and Engineering Surveying. Applicants should have special interest in one or more of the following: Geodesy, Engineering Surveying and Hydrographic Surveying.

Salaries: Principal Lecturer/Coordinator HK\$227,760-282,560, Senior Lecturer HK\$192,060-248,000, Lecturer HK\$103,500-183,540 p.a. (£1=HK\$96.06 on 2.1.85).

Further particulars, information about qualifications required, application forms obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Acus), 28 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Applications close on 31 January 1985.

(17443)

Sheffield City Polytechnic

HEADS OF DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the following four Head of Department posts:

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

BUILDING

HEALTH STUDIES

URBAN AND REGIONAL STUDIES

Salary Scale: Burnham HOD Grade VI £17,397-£19,170.

Applicants should have appropriate academic and professional qualifications, and substantial experience in their area of study.

Application forms and further details from the Personnel Officer (Dept. THES), Sheffield City Polytechnic, Halfords House, Fitzalan Square, Sheffield S1 2BB or by telephoning 0742 20911, Ext. 2387. Closing date 25th January 1985.

Sheffield City Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

(17413)

North Staffordshire Polytechnic

Faculty of Computing, Engineering and Science

Department of Computing

SENIOR LECTURER/GRADUATE II IN COMPUTING

Salary scale: £17,340-£19,090.

Applicants should have appropriate academic and professional qualifications, and substantial experience in their area of study.

Application forms and further details from the Personnel Officer (Dept. THES), Sheffield City Polytechnic, Halfords House, Fitzalan Square, Sheffield S1 2BB or by telephoning 0742 20911, Ext. 2387. Closing date 25th January 1985.

Sheffield City Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

Further particulars, information about qualifications required, application forms obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Acus), 28 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Applications close on 31 January 1985.

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Assistant Academic Registrar

Student Administration
PO2: £11,388-£12,330 p.a. inc

A challenging senior appointment to lead a team providing central administrative services. Responsibilities include student administration (examinations, awards and applications via the new Polytechnic Central Admissions System), and serving Academic Board's Planning and Resources Committee.

Substantial experience of higher education administration is essential. Applicants should be good honours graduates, preferably with a higher degree or professional qualification.

Write enclosing a.s.a. (min 9in x 4in) and quoting ref A655 for further details and an application form: Personnel Office, Middlesex Polytechnic, 114 Chase Side, London N14 6PN. Closing date 21 January.

(17411)

Middlesex Polytechnic

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Applications for the following posts in the Department of Mathematics & Computer Studies are invited from persons who hold high academic qualifications and who have appropriate teaching, research and/or industrial experience.

SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN STATISTICS

A specialist interest in applied probability, statistical computing or econometric modelling would be an advantage. The person appointed will be required to take a leadership role in the further development of research in statistics within the department.

LECTURESHIPS IN COMPUTING (Two posts)

A specialist interest in systems analysis and design, artificial intelligence, software engineering or man-machine interfaces would be an advantage. Preference will be given to candidates with industrial experience.

SALARY SCALES

Senior Lectureship: £12,777-£14,184 (bar)-£16,104, with initial placing depending upon approved previous experience.

Lectureship: £8,688-£12,777 (bar)-£13,716, with initial placing depending upon approved previous experience.

Financial assistance towards the cost of removal expenses may be payable. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Office, Dundee College of Technology, Bell Street, Dundee, DD1 1HG, with whom applications should be lodged not later than 25 January 1985.

(17421)

Queen Margaret College
EDINBURGH

LECTURER IN DRAMA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

Applications are invited for this post involving teaching students on the College's Drama and Communication Studies courses. Candidates should be appropriately qualified and professional experience in the Theatre and teaching experience in Higher Education.

Salary scale: Lecturer 'A' - £8,888-£12,777 (bar) - £13,716. Application forms and further particulars from The Secretary, Queen Margaret College, 36 Clerwood Terrace, Edinburgh EH12 6TS. Telephone 031 339 6111 (Ext. 264). Closing date for applications: 31st January 1985.

(17419)

HUDDERSFIELD POLYTECHNIC
Dept. of Computer Studies & Mathematics

PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN COMPUTING

REF: ACA519B

This department has several themes of research in computing which it wishes to consolidate and expand. These include research into: the man-machine interface, database design for the smaller business, natural language help systems, software engineering (APSE), expert intermediary systems, and formal methods of design and design. We are seeking suitably qualified persons who can make a significant contribution to one or more of these themes and who have substantial experience of supervision of postgraduate students and/or direction of externally funded projects.

Salary: £13,088-£14,580 (bar) - £16,487. Application forms to be returned by 25 Jan 1985 and further particulars from the Personnel Office, Huddersfield Polytechnic, Queensgate, Huddersfield HD1 3DH. Please send SAE.

(17431)

The Polytechnic
Wolverhampton

Applications are invited for the following post:

Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer in Computing

Salary scale: £7,548-£14,061.

Further details from The Staffing Officer, The Polytechnic Wolverhampton, Malinsbury Street, Wolverhampton WV1 1SE. Telephone (0902) 710654. (24 hour telephone service).

(17430)

FOR DETAILS OF ADVERTISING
IN THE T.H.E.S.

PLEASE RING SUE PELOW

01-253 3000 EXTN. 226

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Lectureship in Economics

The person appointed will be required to teach on a range of first degree and other courses. Applicants should be honours graduates in economics and preferably have a higher degree. Teaching experience and an active interest in research would be advantageous.

Salary scale: £8,688-£12,777 (bar) - £13,716 with initial placing depending upon approved prior experience. Financial assistance towards the cost of removal expenses may be payable.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Office, Dundee College of Technology, Bell Street, Dundee, DD1 1HG with whom applications should be lodged not later than 25 January 1985.

(17420)

OXFORD POLYTECHNIC

Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing

LECTURER II/ SENIOR LECTURER IN STATISTICS

Post No. MSC/11

Applications are invited from candidates with appropriate experience in education, research or industry to teach up to honours degree level with the possibility of research student supervision.

The Department is active in a number of research areas and is keen to develop medical, computational and social statistics as well as modelling.

Applications are welcome, in particular, from researchers completing a higher degree or those with current industrial experience.

Salary Scale: Lecturer II £7,548-£12,069. Senior Lecturer £11,176-£14,061.

Closing date for completed application forms is February 15th 1985.

For further details and application forms please apply to the Staffing Office, Oxford Polytechnic, Gypsy Lane, Headington, Oxford OX3 0BP. Telephone Oxford (04777) extension 384.

(17408)

Middlesex Polytechnic

Middlesex Business School

LECTURER IN MARKETING

£8,226 - £17,143 p.a. inc.

to teach on undergraduate postgraduate and professional courses offered by the Middlesex Business School.

A postgraduate qualification in marketing and industrial or commercial experience in the marketing field is expected, preferably with the use of computers in market research, international marketing or industrial marketing.

Salary scale: Lecturer £8,226-£17,143 p.a. inc. For appointment at P1 level a record of research and publication is expected.

Write enclosing a.s.a. (min 9in x 4in) and quoting ref A655 for further details and an application form: Personnel Office, Middlesex Polytechnic, 114 Chase Side, London N14 6PN. Closing date 31 January 1985.

(17408)

Kingston Polytechnic

School of Three-Dimensional

LECTURER/ SENIOR LECTURER IN INTERIOR DESIGN

Applications are invited from candidates who have substantial professional experience in interior design or in architecture, to teach B.A. (Hons) students in Interior Design.

The post is available from 25 April 1985.

Salary scale: £8,226-£17,143 p.a. inc. For appointment at P1 level a record of research and publication is expected.

Write enclosing a.s.a. (min 9in x 4in) and quoting ref A655 for further details and an application form: Personnel Office, Kingston Polytechnic, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames, Middlesex TW20 0EX. Closing date 31 January 1985.

(17408)

Middlesex Polytechnic

ASSOCIATE LECTURER IN ENGLISH

A half-time post for a social modern British and American literature primarily on the Polytechnic's Foundation Studies courses.

Evidence of relevant experience in both teaching and research is expected, preferably with some specialisation in American literature.

Salary: pro-rata (0.5) to appropriate point on the full scale £17,340-£19,090 p.a. inc.

Write enclosing a.s.a. (min 9in x 4in) and quoting ref A655 for further details and an application form: Personnel Office, Middlesex Polytechnic, 114 Chase Side, London N14 6PN. Closing date 31 January 1985.

(17408)

Trent Polytechnic

Department of Economics and Public Administration

LECTURER/ GRADUATE II/ SENIOR LECTURER IN MICROECONOMICS

£8,226 - £17,143 p.a. inc.

to teach on undergraduate postgraduate and professional courses offered by the Trent Polytechnic.

A postgraduate qualification in economics and industrial or commercial experience in the economics field is expected, preferably with the use of computers in market research, international marketing or industrial marketing.

Salary scale: Lecturer £8,226-£17,143 p.a. inc. For appointment at P1 level a record of research and publication is expected.

Write enclosing a.s.a. (min 9in x 4in) and quoting ref A655 for further details and an application form: Personnel Office, Trent Polytechnic, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames, Middlesex TW20 0EX. Closing date 31 January 1985.

(17408)

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Ltd, copies of which are available on request.

Awards

Education Development Scheme

A number of Study Awards are to be offered by the Overseas Development Administration to enable candidates to enhance their qualifications by study or research and to widen their expertise to fit them for further employment within the Aid Programme or within related activities.

Applicants should be British Citizens below the age of 45 with a minimum of 5 years overseas experience in an aspect of education and should hold a degree and a professional teaching qualification. In certain circumstances these conditions may be waived for applicants who have been serving under the British Volunteer Programme, provided they have at least 2 years teaching experience in a developing country and hold the minimum academic and professional qualifications.

Awards are made for a minimum of six months to one year and cover fees and provide an allowance towards living costs, books and stationery. The amount is determined by the circumstances of the candidate.

Closing date for applications is 1st March, 1985. Further details and application forms may be obtained from:

Overseas Development Administration, Room AH368, Abercrombie House, Eaglesham Road, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 8EA.

Please quote Reference AH368/2.



Colleges of Further Education

Lancashire County Council

An Equal Opportunities employer
Lancaster and Morecambe College of F.E.
Morecambe Road, Lancaster.

As soon as possible

VICE PRINCIPAL
Group 5 - £18,024 p.a.

The College Academic Management structure is non-traditional.

Forms/further details from/to the District Education Officer, Education Offices, High Street House, High Street, Lancaster. (SAE please).

Closing date: 24th January, 1985.

(17430)

ilea Inner London Education Authority

PADDINGTON COLLEGE
Vice-Principal

Applications are invited for this post which falls vacant from 15th April 1985 due to the retirement of the present holder, Mr R. Lowe. The Principal's management team in this large Group 6 college consists of three Vice-Principals, eight Heads of Departments and the Senior Administrative Officer.

Candidates should hold high professional qualifications relevant to the work of the college, have worked at a senior level in teaching, training or administration and possess proven management experience in education, industry or the public sector.

Application forms and further details are available from the Clerk to the Governors, Paddington College, Paddington Green, London W2 1NB, telephone 01-402 8221, extension 88. Completed applications should be returned by 25th January 1985.

Present salary £21,024 a year plus Inner London Allowance of £1,038 a year.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

(17441)

Norfolk County Council

Norwich City College of Further & Higher Education

Principal Lecturer
School of Community Studies

Responsible to the Head of School for the day to day coordination of a wide range of courses for adults employed in a variety of health education or social service work settings, and for the coordination of a number of courses for students with special needs.

Applicants should be graduates and/or possess an appropriate professional qualification relevant to one or more of the areas of work outlined above. They should be able to provide evidence of successful teaching and curriculum development experience and proven management skills relevant to this post.

Research and Studentships continued

University of Kent at Canterbury

Personal Social Services Research Unit

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE (SOCIAL STATISTICS)

Applications are invited for a two year post of Research Associate (Social Statistics) in the Personal Social Services Research Unit with effect from 1st February 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter.

The person appointed will provide statistical and computer support to the Unit particularly for the Domestic Violence Study, a major project (involving a national survey) and the Needs Indicator Programme.

Applicants should have a degree with a substantial statistics or econometrics component, and a postgraduate qualification or equivalent research experience. Knowledge of computing with large social science data-bases is desirable.

Salary according to qualifications and experience will be £9,500 - £10,350 per annum at the Research Associate grade.

Further particulars and application forms (3 copies) can be obtained from Mr S. R. Davidson, Director of the Personal Social Services Research Unit, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ. Tel: 0522 31111. Closing date 15 January 1985. Please quote reference number A33/84/110.

Informal enquiries may be made to Andrew Bebbington, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ. Tel: 0522 31111.

The University of Leeds

POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS AND TETLEY AND LUYTON SCHOLARSHIPS FOR OVERSEAS STUDENTS

Applications are invited from graduates of other universities, normally under 30 years of age, for not more than five studentships for postgraduate research leading to a higher degree (Ph.D. or M.Phil.) available for appointment at the University for up to three years from October 1985. Candidates should already have achieved or be expected to achieve a high academic standard in their studies.

The University awards a competitive scholarship of £10,000 and a Tuition Fee Scholarship of £1,500 from October 1985 to October 1986. The academic fees due on receipt of the scholarship are waived. The University also awards a competitive scholarship of £1,500 from October 1985 to October 1986. The academic fees due on receipt of the scholarship are waived.

Further particulars and application forms (3 copies) can be obtained from Mr S. R. Davidson, Director of the Personal Social Services Research Unit, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ. Tel: 0522 31111. Closing date 15 January 1985. Please quote reference number A33/84/110.

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Scholarships

University of Oxford

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

The College proposes to award a number of Graduate Scholarships for students to be appointed to the College in 1985. They are open to men and women who have obtained a first class honours degree in any subject in the United Kingdom or an equivalent foreign qualification. The College is particularly interested in men and women working or intending to work for a postgraduate degree in the field of the History of the Church. In addition the College offers a number of scholarships to men and women working or intending to work for a postgraduate degree in the field of the History of the Church. In addition the College offers a number of scholarships to men and women working or intending to work for a postgraduate degree in the field of the History of the Church.

Further particulars may be obtained from the College Secretary, St. John's College, Oxford OX1 3JZ. The closing date for applications is 15 January 1985. Please quote reference number A33/84/110.

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Manchester Polytechnic

John Dalton Faculty of Technology

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

Vacancies exist for assistants to work on the following projects:

1. Dyed Polymers as Solar Energy Collectors and Photo-conductors (Inter-faculty appointment) Ref: 7701.

2. The organisation of engineering information in computer aided design and manufacturing (Department of Mechanical Production and Chemical Engineering/Physics, Mathematics and Computing) Ref: 7702.

3. Metallurgical Surface Heat Treatment Processes (Department of Metallurgy, Mechanical Production and Chemical Engineering) Ref: 7703.

4. Computer Modelling and Measurement Data Storage (Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering/Physics, Mathematics and Computing) Ref: 7704.

Applicants for all posts should have a degree or expect to obtain a good degree in a relevant subject and the successful candidates will be expected to register for a higher degree.

Salary scale £2,405 - £6,906.

For further details and an application form, please apply to the Personnel Officer, John Dalton Faculty of Technology, Manchester Polytechnic, 100 Princess Street, Manchester M2 9BT. Tel: 061 275 1111.

Courses

THE UNIVERSITY OF

M.A. and Ph.D. Scheme in Economics of Money and Finance and Economics of Industry

The University offers one year full-time courses for economics graduates (or for graduates for whom economics was a major part of the degree). Four courses will be chosen from among the following: Economic Theory, Monetary Theory and Policy, International Money and Finance, International Organisation, Comparative Strategy.

Students who reach an approved standard on the M.A. (or who possess an equivalent qualification) may be allowed to proceed to a further 2 years to a Ph.D. by thesis.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from: Professor N. A. Chayes, Graduate Admissions (Economics), Division of Economic Studies, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 1PL, United Kingdom. (0114) 275 1111.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from: Professor N. A. Chayes, Graduate Admissions (Economics), Division of Economic Studies, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 1PL, United Kingdom. (0114) 275 1111.

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Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education

Chelmer-Essex Institute of Higher Education

DANBURY PARK MANAGEMENT CENTRE

Danbury Park, with outstanding facilities including 76 study bedrooms, will open on 1st September 1985 as a self-funding centre for senior management education and training. It will employ a small core of full-time staff co-ordinating a large number of Visiting Consultants and Fellows. Applications are sought for the core team as follows:-

DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRE AND ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE

Salary: fixed point within the range £19,515 - £20,502

to be responsible to the Director of the Institute for the development and the operation of the Centre. The post gives considerable scope for entrepreneurial flair. Substantial experience of senior management education and training in the private and/or public sector and a proven managerial record at a senior level are essential.

DEPUTY AND MARKETING DIRECTOR

Salary: £16,098 - £17,877

to be responsible to the Director of the Centre for liaison with employers and for marketing the Centre.

PROJECT MANAGERS

Salary: within the ranges £11,175 - £14,061 or £13,095 - £16,467

responsible for the design, organisation and co-ordination of management development programmes for public and private sector employers. Each Project Manager will be expected to contribute a specialism (finance, personnel, IT etc.) to the team and should have relevant high-level teaching and consultancy experience.

From 1st September 1985 the Institute will be renamed the Essex Institute of Higher Education.

Closing date for applications: 28th January 1985.

(The Director's post will be determined first to allow his/her involvement in the other appointments).

For further details contact the Personnel Officer, Chelmer (Essex) Institute of Higher Education, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 1LL or telephone (0245) 354491.

All posts are open to male and female applicants.

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Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education continued

HONG KONG BAPTIST COLLEGE ACADEMIC POSITIONS

Hong Kong Baptist College is, since 1983, one of the five publicly funded institutions of higher learning supported by the Hong Kong Government on the recommendation of the University and Polytechnic Grants Committee. The College is currently offering 5-year post-graduate level courses and will shortly be offering bachelors' degree courses in the field of education. A phase of rapid academic development is envisaged. Major redevelopment and expansion of the existing campus will continue from 1985 onwards. A seven-story Library Building - the first phase of the rebuilding - has recently been opened. Full-time undergraduate enrolment will increase to at least 5000 over the next six years and diversification of present activities will occur. Applications are invited for the following posts, available in September 1985 or earlier:

HEAD OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT (Senior or Principal Lecturer rank)

To be responsible for the administration of the Department, course development, curriculum revision and teaching/research. Candidates should have a minimum qualification of a Masters degree in English literature, with publications and substantial experience in teaching, research or administration. Preference will be given to those with a Ph.D. degree, with knowledge and experience in Language teaching. The Head will also be expected to have a strong academic staff of the Department. The successful candidate will have a Ph.D. degree, scholarly publications and extensive experience in teaching, research or administration may be appointed on the Principal Lecturer rank.

HEAD OF LANGUAGE CENTRE (Senior Lecturer rank)

To be responsible for the administration of the Language Centre, curriculum development and the provision of teaching materials for Language Proficiency Programmes in both English and Chinese. Candidates should have a minimum qualification of a Masters degree in Language or Linguistics with publication and substantial experience in teaching, research or administration. Preference will be given to those with a Ph.D. degree, with knowledge and experience in Language teaching. The Head of the Centre will be expected to develop strong working relationships with the Departments of English and Chinese.

HEAD OF ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT (Principal Lecturer rank)

To be responsible for the administration of the department, course development, curriculum revision and teaching/research. Candidates should have (a) formal education beyond the first degree with specialisation in the combination of taxation, company law, auditing, contemporary issues in accounting and accounting information systems; (b) substantial post-qualification teaching, research or administrative experience in a tertiary institution. The successful candidate will have a Ph.D. degree, scholarly publications and extensive experience in teaching, research or administration may be appointed on the Principal Lecturer rank.

PRINCIPAL LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN THE BUSINESS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

To be responsible for teaching/research and some administrative work of the department. Candidates should have (a) a M.B.A. degree, and preferably a Ph.D. degree with specialisation in the area of general management; (b) at least 5 years of business or consulting experience; (c) substantial post-qualification teaching and research or administrative experience in a tertiary institution. Familiarity with the local business environment would be an advantage.

SENIOR LECTURER IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS

The Science Faculty expects to fill the post at the earliest date practicable. Candidates must have a strong academic background in mathematics as well as interdisciplinary experience. A Ph.D. degree or equivalent qualification with substantial teaching/research experience is required. Experience in modelling and simulation in systems in science and in computing are essential. The appointee will be expected to provide leadership in the development of a mathematical modelling and simulation system within the mathematics course, to serve as a catalyst for interdisciplinary course development and to teach some subjects in the mathematics sequence. Research activities will be expected in the areas of modelling and simulation of scientific systems.

Salary: £19,213 rising to £21,000 p.a. inclusive of London weighting.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from: Mr S. R. Davidson, Director of the Personal Social Services Research Unit, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ. Tel: 0522 31111. Closing date 15 January 1985. Please quote reference number A33/84/110.

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SENIOR LECTURER IN SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Applications are invited for appointment as Senior Lecturer in Special Educational Needs in the Faculty of In-Service Studies. The person appointed should have suitable qualifications and recent successful teaching experience with children who have special educational needs.

The successful candidate will be required to act as leader of the course for the Diploma of Advanced Studies in Education (The Education of Children with Special Needs) and to make contributions to all courses in the Special Educational Needs Study Area. The post will be tenable from 1st May or as soon as possible thereafter. Salary scale: £11,175-6 increments - £14,061. Lancashire County Council is an equal opportunity employer. Completed forms should be returned to the Director by Monday 21st January.

Further details and form of application are available from the Secretary to the Deputy Director, EDG Hill College of Higher Education, St. Helens Road, Ormskirk, Lancs. L39 4QP, Tel: (0698) 78171. (10022)

EDG HILL COLLEGE

LECTURER II IN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

The person appointed will make a major contribution to the language and literature course that is followed by all students studying for the service Certificate in Education. The course is concerned with the nature of language and its role in learning and teaching. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of language and literature in the course.

Salary scale in accordance with the Burnham (FE) award effective from April 1984 for Senior Lecturer £11,175 - £15,128 (inc. £14,061) Lecturer II £10,000 - £13,095 (inc. £11,000) plus £1

Overseas continued



Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs

The Institute is a Commonwealth statutory authority responsible for developing in the Australian community an appreciation of the contributions of those cultures to our society, and for promoting tolerance, understanding and cohesion throughout Australian society. Its functions include the provision of advice to the Commonwealth Government on all matters related to its responsibility, commissioning and conducting research studies and furnishing reports to the Minister.

CHIEF, RESEARCH POLICY AND PLANNING \$A48,262

The occupant of this position must have an acknowledged research reputation and the qualities and standing to lead a multi-disciplinary research team. Specifically, the appointee will need to demonstrate an ability to:

- direct the planning and analysis of policy-oriented research, including large-scale evaluative studies
- represent the Institute at key levels in government and community organisations
- further develop the skills of research fellows and research officers.

The position is located in Melbourne, Australia. Terms and conditions are broadly similar to those applying in the Australian Public Service, and the salary plus expenses are equivalent to that paid a Level 2 officer of the Senior Executive Service. The term of appointment will be negotiated.

Applications should be forwarded by 7 February 1985 to:

The Director, Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs,
G.P.O. Box 2470 V,
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3001. Phone: (61-3) 602-4777.

10033

JEDDAH RIYADH

- * Excellent tax free salaries
- * Free furnished accommodation
- * Single or married status

Saudi Arabian Airlines is now the 12th largest IATA airline in terms of passengers carried with a network of routes extending from New York in the West to Seoul in the East. We now have several vacancies in our Corporate Training Department for:

ENGLISH LANGUAGE INSTRUCTORS

\$18,865 p.a. tax free

Using classroom and language laboratory techniques, with relevant audio and visual aids, instructors teach Saudi students English at all levels, including necessary terminology and information which will be required by trainees in their specialist fields.

Applicants must possess a University degree and post graduate qualification in TEFL, preference will be given to those applicants who have previously taught Middle-Eastern students.

These positions are open to men aged 25-55 and offer the following attractive package:-

- * Free fully furnished apartment or villa.
- * All utilities electricity, air-conditioning, water, gas, rates etc provided by Saudia.
- * Recreation compound with swimming pools, tennis courts and social centre.
- * Subsidised education for children up to age 14.
- * Free return air tickets to the UK and worldwide reduced rate air travel opportunities.

Please write with full personal and career details to:

Area Personnel Manager - Europe,
Saudi Arabian Airlines,
508 Chiswick High Road,
London W4 6RG.



University of Natal

Department of Electrical Engineering
Research Appointments

We have funds to appoint the following persons to carry out research on Control, Electrical Machines and Power Systems. These appointments are for a period of up to five years initially.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Full time research position. Ph.D. graduate at least 2 years with University level. Salary negotiable up to R10 000 per annum.

POST-DOCTORAL FELLOW

Short term at least 6 months. Salary negotiable up to R10 000 per annum.

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP

Up to R10 000 per annum for research students for a M.Sc. or Ph.D. degree.

TECHNICAL/SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANTS

This could be a full-time or part-time appointment. Applicants should have an interest in electronics and/or computer science and a university degree. Salary negotiable up to R10 000 per annum (plus fringe benefits for a full-time appointment).

Application forms, full particulars of the posts, information on postgraduate study, and details of the University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban, South Africa, are available from the University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban, South Africa, or from the Registrar, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban, South Africa.

The American University in Cairo

is seeking an INSTRUCTOR

with the M.A. Degree in Education or in a related field to teach English as a Second Language. The successful candidate will be expected to teach at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

Terms of Service include membership of Senior Staff Superannuation Fund or FSSU and a non-contributory medical scheme. Subsidised housing and/or a generous housing allowance.

Applications (6 copies) giving full details of age, marital status, educational qualifications, experience, present post, salary, copies of certificates, samples of selected publications (which must be enclosed) and names and addresses of three academic referees should be addressed to:-

The Registrar, American University in Cairo,
P.O. Box 43844, NAIROBI.

SALARY SCALES:
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR - K24,950 x K2150 - K28,150 per annum.
SENIOR LECTURER - K23,750 x K2150 - K25,400 per annum.
LECTURER - K22,772 x K2108 - K23,204, K23,300 x K2150 - K24,350 per annum.

Write with resume and references to: American University in Cairo, P.O. Box 1801, CAIRO (61135).

Overseas continued

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the following posts:-

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR - ZOOLOGY DEPARTMENT - KAC/12/84/68

Applicants must be holders of Ph.D. degree in Zoology and must have taught at University level for at least seven years. Evidence of works published in recognised scientific journals is expected. Experience in a teacher training college will be an added advantage.

Successful candidates will teach and guide researches of students at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels and will carry out personal research. Applicants will be considered from any area of Zoology. Areas of specialisation already represented in the Department are physiology, ecology, parasitology, immunology, mammalogy, human biology and evolutionary biology.

SENIOR LECTURER - ZOOLOGY DEPARTMENT - KAC/12/84/69

Applicants must be holders of Ph.D. degree in Zoology and must have several years of teaching experience and research. Evidence of works published in recognised scientific journals is expected.

Teaching experience in a teacher training college will be an added advantage. Successful candidates will teach both undergraduate and postgraduate students, supervise student researches at both postgraduate and undergraduate levels, and carry out personal research.

Applications will be considered from persons specialising in any area of zoology. Areas of specialisation already represented in the department include physiology, endocrinology, developmental biology, terrestrial and applied ecology, aquatic biology, entomology, parasitology, immunology, mammalogy and human biology.

SENIOR LECTURER - EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS DEPARTMENT - KAC/12/84/70

Applicants must be educationists with an advanced degree, preferably a Ph.D. in History, Philosophy, Sociology or Comparative Education or in these fields as they relate to Education (History of Education, Philosophy of Education and Sociology of Education).

Candidates must have experience in teaching and research at University level. Successful candidates will be expected to teach at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

SENIOR LECTURER - EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING, CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION DEPT. - KAC/12/84/71

Applicants must have a Ph.D. degree or its equivalent. They must have also taught at University level for several years.

Evidence of considerable research and publication is essential. The successful candidate will be required to lecture and supervise research activities for Bachelor of Education, Master of Education and Doctor of Philosophy student in any of the following areas:-

- (i) Educational Administration and Supervision.
- (ii) Economics of Education.
- (iii) Educational Planning.
- (iv) Curriculum Development.
- (v) Environmental Education.

LECTURERS - EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING, CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION DEPT. - KAC/12/84/74

Applicants must have a Ph.D. or its equivalent in any of the areas mentioned below:-

- (i) Educational Administration and Supervision.
- (ii) Economics of Education.
- (iii) Educational Planning.
- (iv) Curriculum Development.

Applicants must have experience in teaching at University level. Demonstration of research abilities is vital at this level.

LECTURERS - EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION DEPARTMENT - KAC/12/84/73

Applicants must have an advanced degree, preferably a Ph.D., in History, Philosophy, Sociology or Comparative Education or in these fields as they relate to education (History of Education, Philosophy of Education and Sociology of Education).

Candidates will be expected to teach at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

Terms of Service include membership of Senior Staff Superannuation Fund or FSSU and a non-contributory medical scheme. Subsidised housing and/or a generous housing allowance.

Applications (6 copies) giving full details of age, marital status, educational qualifications, experience, present post, salary, copies of certificates, samples of selected publications (which must be enclosed) and names and addresses of three academic referees should be addressed to:-

The Registrar, Kenyatta University College,
P.O. Box 43844, NAIROBI.

SALARY SCALES:
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR - K24,950 x K2150 - K28,150 per annum.
SENIOR LECTURER - K23,750 x K2150 - K25,400 per annum.
LECTURER - K22,772 x K2108 - K23,204, K23,300 x K2150 - K24,350 per annum.

Write with resume and references to: American University in Cairo, P.O. Box 1801, CAIRO (61135).



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE

FACULTY OF LAW

Applications are invited for teaching appointments in the Faculty of Law.

Candidates must possess at least a Master's degree in Law or equivalent and relevant teaching/research experience. Preference will be given to candidates who are able to teach in one or more of the following areas:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Banking Law | Agency & Partnership |
| Company Law | Equity & Trusts |
| Conflict of Laws | Evidence |
| Constitutional Law | Legal Method & Process |
| Contract Law | Remedies |
| Criminal Law | Restitution |
| Land Law | Shipping |
| Revenue Law | Torts |

Gross annual emoluments range as follows:

Lecturer	\$30,880-\$3,570
Senior Lecturer	\$35,790-\$101,930
Associate Professor	\$38,300-\$123,000

(STGE1 = \$32.63 approximately)

The commanding salary will depend on the candidate's qualification, experience and the level of appointment offered.

Leave and medical benefits are provided. Under the University's Academic Staff Provident Fund Scheme, the staff member and the University are each required to contribute at the present rate of 25% of his salary, the contribution of the staff member and the University being subject to a maximum of \$1,250 per month and \$1,750 per month respectively. The sum standing to the staff member's credit in the Fund is tax-free and may be withdrawn when the staff member leaves Singapore/Malaysia permanently.

Depending on the type of contract offered, other benefits may include: a settling-in allowance of \$1,000 (single) or \$1,200 (married), subsidised housing at nominal rentals ranging from \$120 to \$821.6 p.m., education allowance for up to three children, subject to a maximum of \$10,000 per annum per child, passage assistance and baggage allowance for the transportation of personal effects to Singapore. Staff members may undertake consultation work, subject to the approval of the University, and retain consultation fees up to a maximum of 60% of their gross annual emoluments in any one year.

Application forms and further information on terms and conditions of service may be obtained from:

The Director
Personnel Department
National University of
Singapore
Kent Ridge
Singapore 0511

NUS Overseas Office
c/o Singapore High
Commission in London
6 Cheamham Street
London SW1
U.K.
Tel: (01) 235 4582

(17434)

The Centre for Computer Studies Singapore

Director: Rodney Shaw MA BSc CEng FBSC FIMA

Additional ACADEMIC STAFF are required to support the continuing development of THE CENTRE FOR COMPUTER STUDIES, which was established in September 1982 as an autonomous academic centre local at Ngee Ann Polytechnic, Singapore.

The Centre runs a two-year full-time BTEC HND in Computer Studies course which has an annual intake of 240 students and is recognised by BCS as providing exemption from the BCS Part I Examination.

A one-year full-time Advanced Diploma in Computer Studies course, which is to start in June 1985, is being submitted to BCS for exemption from the BCS Part II Examination. This course will have an annual intake of 50 students. The Centre has an academic staff establishment of 50 with currently 40 staff in post.

Candidates should be capable of working at BCS Part II and/or HND level. Experience at honours degree or BCS Part I level is essential for a senior appointment. Candidates should be academically well qualified with appropriate professional and lecturing experience.

Terms and Conditions of Service
A generous package of salary plus allowances, including accommodation and children's schooling, will be negotiated with each successful candidate.

Contracts will be initially for a two or three year period of appointment. Salaries up to £30,000 per annum (at £1 = S\$2.70) are available for senior staff appointments.

Applications
Further particulars of posts and application forms may be obtained by telephoning 01-680 8572, extension 41, or writing to Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT quoting references 84 A148. The closing date for applications is 4 February 1985.

Write with resume and references to: American University in Cairo, P.O. Box 1801, CAIRO (61135).

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Post overseas

Korea Visiting Professor of English Seoul National University

Duties: To teach English language (conversation and composition) to undergraduate students at this prestigious University.

Qualifications: Candidates must be British Nationals with a Master's degree in Linguistics, Applied Linguistics or TEFL, minimum of 3 years' teaching experience mostly overseas. Single candidates preferred.

Salary: Local salary according to experience plus £4,800 pa sterling subsidy paid in UK.

Benefits: Accommodation; fares; baggage; medical insurance premium.

Contract: 2-year renewable local contract commencing 1 March 1985.

Closing date for applications: 25 January 1985.

Reference: 84 B 94 TH.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

(17448)

The British Council

THE FLINDERS UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES

LECTURER IN DRAMA (THEATRE STUDIES)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to the above position which is available immediately and is tenurable. Applicants should have qualifications and experience in both theoretical and practical theatre studies.

The successful candidate will be expected to teach within the Drama Major at all levels. The position will involve working on selected plays and aspects of the theatre with a concentration on the study of performance. The applicant will also be expected to contribute to practical theatre work within the Drama Centre which offers professional training to selected students. Experience in areas such as theatre direction and group production projects would therefore be an advantage. Preference will be given to applicants with interests in one or more of the following areas: Theatre History; Asian Theatre; Modern American and European Theatre; Cinema and Television Studies.

Salary Scale: Aust. \$24,840 - \$32,634

(The appointment will not normally be made above the sixth level viz., Aust. \$30,408)

Written applications, which should include full personal details, details of qualifications and experience and the names and addresses of three referees of whom confidential enquiries may be made, should be lodged, in duplicate, with the Registrar, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, South Australia, 5043, by 1 March 1985.

(17418)

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